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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BENINESE DELEGATIONS, RETURN FROM NIGER, GUINEA

Speech By Colonel Kerekou

Cotonou EHUEU in French 25 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Visit of President Kerekou to Niger and Guinea: Toward Reinforcing African Unity"]

[Text] As we had announced to the supporters of the Benin revolution on the occasion of our departure from Cotonou on Tuesday, 18 November 1980, the delegation of our party and of our revolutionary state returned from Conakry, capital of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, on Saturday 22 November 1980. This was after having carried out, from 18 to 19 November 1980, a visit of friendship and work to Niamey, on the invitation of His Excellency, Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state of Niger. This visit let us take a decisive step in the plan for cooperation between our two states.

In effect, in the course of our meetings, President Seyni Kountche and I have examined the conclusions resulting from the work of the fifth session of the Benin-Niger grand commission from 15 to 18 November 1980 and have placed particular emphasis on questions of the first importance for the consolidation and harmonious development of cooperation between our 2 countries, specifically:

- 1) Problems of transit across the People's Republic of Benin of merchandise coming from or going to the Republic of Niger;
- 2) Problems relative to trade between Benin and Niger and in particular the question of the effective application of the highway agreement signed in October, 1977;
- 3) The project for the extension of the railroad from Parakou-Dosso to Niamey.

Further in regard to the project for the extension of the railroad from Parakou to Niamey, there was occasion to note that its feasibility study ended in conclusions according to which the project is technically possible to achieve, economically should pay for itself, and is financially viable. Thus, we decided in Niamey to give it priority in our national development plans.

On the same occasion we also decided to fill the juridical vacuum created by the absence of an international convention on the matter, providing the OCBN [Joint

Benin-Niger Railroad and Transport Organization] with a fiscal arrangement appropriate to it. To do this, an ad hoc committee has been established to prepare an initial draft to be submitted to the two countries, at the time of the next meeting of the Benin-Niger grand commission, schedules to be held in Cotonou in 1981.

In another connection it is appropriate to note that in Niamey we also examined problems connected with transit through our country of good coming from or going to Niger. Thus, we gave specific instructions to the Benin-Niger commission on cooperation so that all necessary arrangements would be strengthened, with a view to the normal functioning of all operations connected with the transit of goods. This will be done in the well understood interest of our two peoples and of our two states and on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and national dignity which underlie the foreign policy of our country, the People's Republic of Benin, in the domain of cooperation with all brotherly and friendly countries.

As you may note, my journalist friends, the results of the work of the fifth session of the Benin-Niger grand commission on cooperation and the visit of friendship and work which we have just completed to Niamey constitute in our view a new and important stage in the strengthening of the relations of fraternity, friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the people of Benin and Niger.

That is why President Seyni Kountche and I have ordered the members of the mixed commission to work out a complete balance sheet for each of us showing the achievements of this kind of cooperation. We have also asked them to prepare, on the basis of these critical results, a certain number of concrete proposals with a view to the stimulation of Benin-Niger cooperation, through correct application and improved follow through of all decisions taken.

Therefore, this is to say that Niamey has been the place where we have reaffirmed our faith in Benin-Niger cooperation and our firm determination to continue along this line, whatever may come, on the basis of reciprocal advantage and of national dignity.

Creation of the Niger River Basin Highway

As far as the visit of the delegation of our party and of our revolutionary state to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea is concerned, this took place in the framework of the participation of our country in the work of the second conference of heads of states which are members of the Niger River Basin Commission, which took place in Conakry and in Faranah, from 20 to 22 November 1980.

Thus we recall that, at the time of their meeting in Lagos in January, 1979, the chiefs of state and of government of the countries which are members of the commission on the Niger River and its tributaries committed themselves to stimulate this subregional organization by institutionalizing the summit conference and by unanimously electing to the presidency of this commission, and for a period of 2 years, His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme leader of the Guinean revolution.

That is why President Ahmed Sekou Toure, in his capacity of acting president of the commission of the Niger River and its tributaries, ordered the Council of Ministers, in the course of its sixth and seventh sessions, held, respectively, in March, 1980, and from 15 to 18 November, 1980, to present a draft text turning the Niger River Commission into an authority for the Niger River Basin.

The second summit conference which we have just attended in Conakry therefore examined and adopted the following measures in the course of its work:

- The convention providing for the establishment of the Niger River Basin Authority;
- The protocol relative to the Development Fund of the Niger River Basin;
- The new structure of the executive secretariat of the Niger River Basin authority, providing it with five technical directorates and a post of deputy executive secretary;
- The nomination of the executive secretary of the Niger River Basin Authority.

We wish to make clear that the convention establishing the Niger River Basin Authority gives more authority to our subregional organization and permits the president in office to coordinate, harmonize, and make our actions more effective, for the overall improvement of the Niger River Basin.

In the same way the protocol creating the Development Fund of the Niger River Basin Authority will give the authority the financial means necessary for the implementation of development projects which are common to the member states.

Elsewhere, and with a desire to ensure a good beginning for the Niger River Basin Authority thereby established, we have:

- unanimously re-elected His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure to the position of president of our organization for a new term of office of 2 years and, for the same period of time, entrusted the presidency of the council of ministers to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea;
- appointed the present executive secretary, Comrade Mory Traore, of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, to the post of executive secretary of the Niger River Basin Authority for a period of 4 years, counting from the date of the entry into force of the convention.

In all, we can note that the second summit conference of states which are members of the Niger River Basin was a real success, thanks to the careful and technical preparation of the work, as well as the seriousness with which the council of ministers discharged its high responsibilities.

To conclude, we should recall to the supporters of the People's Democratic Revolutionary of Benin that the delegation of our party and of our revolutionary state took the occasion of the holding of the summit conference of chiefs of state and of government of countries which are members of the Niger River basin, in Conakry, to renew to the brotherly and friendly people of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and to its revolution the constant solidarity

and the militant support of all of the people of Benin and of its revolution, in participating actively in the large-scale manifestations which marked the 10th anniversary of the outstanding, historic victory of the valiant people of Guinea over the imperialist Portuguese Army's aggression, of which it was the betrayed victim on 22 November 1970.

Let us be ready for the revolution! The struggle continues.

Benin-Niger Communiqué

Cotonou EHUUZU in French 25 Nov 80 p 4

[Article: "Visit of Friendship and Work by President Kerekou to Niamey: Final Communiqué"]

[Text] His Excellency, Col Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the Republic, chief of state, president of the National Executive Council, has made a visit of friendship and work to the Republic of Niger (Niamey) on 18 and 19 November 1980.

The chief of state of Benin and the delegation which accompanied him received a warm and fraternal welcome from His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council, chief of state of Niger, and from the government and people of Niger.

The president of the People's Republic of Benin was accompanied by: Simon Ifede Ogomma, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Martin Dohou Azonhiho, minister of information and propaganda; Francois Dossou, minister of transport and communications; Abdoulaye Sangare-Oumar, ambassador to Niger. The chief of state of Niger was accompanied by: Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Oumar Diallo, minister of public works, transport, and urbanism; A-Hadj Amadou Moumouni, ambassador to the People's Republic of Benin.

The two chiefs of state had conversations concerning bilateral relations and current African and international problems. These conversations took place in a friendly, fraternal atmosphere reflecting mutual understanding.

On bilateral matters the two chiefs of state examined the results of the work of the fifth session of the Mixed Commission for Benin-Niger Cooperation, held in Niamey from 15 to 17 November 1980. In this regard they expressed satisfaction with the excellent state of relations between their two countries and agreed to do everything necessary to extend cooperation between Benin and Niger and for the strengthening of the ties of friendship, fraternity, and solidarity which exist between the peoples of Benin and Niger.

More specifically with regard to the project for the extension of the railroad the two chiefs of state reaffirmed their common political determination to carry out the project rapidly, which the two countries, through their development plans, consider a matter of high priority.

Regarding African affairs the two chiefs of state expressed their strong concern regarding the existence and expansion of several sources of tension created here and there in Africa, notably because of the feelings of cupidity

desires for domination which are incompatible with peace and progress, to which the African peoples legitimately aspire.

In this regard the two chiefs of state emphasized that respect for the sovereignty and independence and territorial integrity of each state, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and peaceful resolution of differences which may exist or may arise among the African states, are the essential conditions for the maintenance of peace and progress on the African continent.

Examining in particular the situation in Chad, the two chiefs of state came to the conclusion that the return of peace to this country, which has already suffered so much in the fratricidal war which has raged there, will involve the end of all foreign interference in the internal affairs of Chad and respect by all parties to the conflict for the Lagos accords.

The two chiefs of state expressed their full support for the ad hoc committee of the Organization of African Unity in the efforts which it is undertaking with a view to finding a solution to this tragic conflict.

Regarding the situation in southern Africa the two chiefs of state reiterated their firm attachment to the just struggle of the African nationalists, under the leadership of their liberation movements against colonialism and racial discrimination and for the advent of black majority government in Namibia and in South Africa. They notably reaffirmed their commitment to do everything necessary, in the diplomatic, political, and economic spheres, in the framework of the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations, the nonaligned movement, and other international bodies, to ensure that the people of Namibia regain their national rights to independence and to ensure the complete and definitive elimination of the hateful system of apartheid in South Africa.

Regarding inter-African economic cooperation, the two chiefs of state emphasized the need to implement the action plan adopted in Lagos at the time of the first summit conference on economic problems, which was held on the initiative of the Organization of African Unity. In this regard the two chiefs of state considered that subregional economic groups, such as the Council of the Entente, the Niger River commission, and ECOWAS, constitute important stages on the road toward creation of an African common market.

In the international arena the two chiefs of state reaffirmed the adhesion of their countries to the policy of nonalignment, which constitutes an important factor for the maintenance of peace and international security. They expressed their serious concern over the bloody clashes which have torn apart the neighbor and brotherly peoples of Iraq and Iran and strongly support the various mediation efforts aimed at finding a just and peaceful settlement of this conflict, in accordance with the principles of international law.

The two chiefs of state also reaffirmed the determination of their countries to work for the achievement of a true international economic order, an indispensable condition for the consolidation of peace and for the progress of humanity.

His Excellency Col Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the Republic of Benin. The chief of state of Niger accepted this invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established by joint agreement, through diplomatic channels.

Signed in Niamey on 19 November 1980 in two original copies in the French language. Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council, chief of state of Niger. Col Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin, chief of state of Benin.

Final Communiqué

Cotonou BHUZU in French 26 Nov 80 p 4

[Article: "Summit Meeting of Chiefs of State of the Niger River Basin Authority"]

[Text] The summit meeting of chiefs of state and of government of the Niger River Basin Authority was held on 20 and 21 November 1980 in Conakry and Faranah, People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Touré, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The following leaders took part in the work of the summit meeting:

His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin;

His Excellency Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon;

His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Touré, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea;

His Excellency Seyni Kountche, president of the Republic of Niger;

His Excellency Dr Alex Ekweme, vice president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

His Excellency Goukouni Oueddeï, president of the National Union Government of Transition of Chad;

His Excellency Joseph Konombo, prime minister of the Republic of Upper Volta;

His Excellency Mathieu Ekra, minister of state of the Republic of the Ivory Coast;

His Excellency Robert Tieble Ndaw, minister of industrial development and tourism of the Republic of Mali.

Also attending this summit meeting as invited guests were: His Excellency Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, currently president of the Organization of African Unity; His Excellency Gnassingbe, president of the Republic of Togo and currently president of ECOWAS; Capt Henry S. Zuo, member of the Redemption Council of the People of Liberia; Al Hadji Imoru Egala, founder of the National Party of the People of Ghana.

A number of personalities and representatives of inter-African, international, and foreign organizations attended the summit meeting as observers, including: Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity; Michael Doo Kingue, under secretary general of the United Nations and regional director of the UNDP for Africa; Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa; Claude Cheysson, commissioner for development of the Commission of the European Economic Community; Abdourahmane Kane, executive

director of UNIDO; Dakoum Sako, deputy executive secretary of ECOFIN; Ahmed Mohamed Ali, president of the Islamic Development Bank; a representative of the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York.

In the course of this summit meeting the chiefs of state and government, faithful to the spirit of Lagos and with a view to the stimulation of the organization, have decided to transform the Niger River Commission into the Niger River Basin Authority.

In this framework and to provide the Authority with the instruments necessary to its functioning and provide the basis for regional and subregional cooperation, they have signed a protocol establishing the Development Fund of the Niger Basin. They have decided to include in its action program, in case of need, any African nonriverine state situated in the areas influenced by the basin of the Niger River.

In a desire to involve the Niger River Basin Authority in the rapid achievement of its objectives the summit meeting asked each of its members to take action with a view toward the ratification of the convention and of the protocol as soon as possible.

The financial situation of the organization also drew the attention of the summit meeting, which approved the budget for 1981, balanced as between receipts and expenditures, amounting to CFA 199,536,300. The summit meeting instructed the Council of Ministers to take appropriate action with a view to the proper handling of the budget.

The chiefs of state and government emphasized their determination to make the Niger River Basin Authority into an effective instrument, capable of mobilizing the financial means available to the member states, as well as those of friendly countries and of international organizations for economic cooperation, for the achievement of the economic and social progress of their peoples.

They unanimously elected His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, as president of the summit conference for a term of 2 years. They also decided that the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea would assume, for the same period of time, the functions of president of the Council of Ministers.

Diawa Mory Traore, executive secretary of the Niger River Commission, has been appointed executive secretary of the Niger River Basin Authority, as from the date of the entry into force of the convention involving establishment of the Niger River Basin Authority.

Upon the conclusion of their work the chiefs of state and government or their representatives of Benin, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Chad, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Togo expressed their thanks to His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure and to the people and government of Guinea for the warm and fraternal reception which has been accorded to their delegations.

Approved in Faranah, 21 November 1980, by the summit conference.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRANCE WANTS TO 'REASSURE' AFRICA OVER CHAD

LD091445 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Paris Intends to Reassure its African Allies After the Conclusion of the Chadian-Libyan Treaty, Which is Prompting Reservations in Ndjamen'a"]

[Text] In a communique issued after the cabinet meeting on 7 January the industry minister denied any responsibility in Elf Aquitaine's signing of a prospecting-production contract with Libya. Mr Giraud says he was not consulted as to the appropriateness of signing this agreement, even though it took more than 1 year to negotiate it.

Mr Giraud will apparently ask the Elf Aquitaine board, which meets on 14 January, not to implement the agreement signed with Tripoli and not to include Libya in the company's prospecting budget for 1981.

However the plan to unite Chad and Libya is sparking off hostile or reticent reactions. In Ndjamen'a, the national unity transition government is playing down the scope of the agreement which its leader signed in Tripoli while Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, number two in the Chadian state, expressed his disagreement with this document on Wednesday.

In Paris Defense and Cooperation Minister Robert Galley indicated that there is no question of France approving the unification of Chad and Libya but that, in any case, no armed intervention could be considered. In French military circles there is concern about the credibility of military guarantees offered by France in Africa which could be undermined by the Chadian "precedent."

In this connection Paris intends to reassure its African friends. In the framework of his new appointment in Robert Galley's department, Olivier Stirn will go to Dakar on 16 and 17 December where he will have talks with President Diouf, Prime Minister Habib Thiam and several government members. In announcing this visit, the Quai d'Orsay spokesman stressed its "even greater importance in the present context," adding: "it is significant that the foreign minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs are visiting two important capitals in French-speaking Africa within the space of a few days."

In Africa the first unfavorable reactions to the Chadian-Libyan treaty are being expressed in the Senegalese, Egyptian and Moroccan press.

CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE, ZIMBABWE MINISTERS TALK--Official talks between Mozambique and Zimbabwe began at Radio Mozambique in Maputo this morning. The talks will center on ways of strengthening the friendly relations of cooperation in the fields of information and tourism. The delegations of the two countries are headed by Mozambique Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco and Zimbabwean Minister of Information, Tourism and Constitutional Affairs Nathan Shamuyarira. In a speech at the talks the Mozambique minister hailed the decision of the Zimbabwean Government to take control of the major newspapers in the country, thereby freeing the mass media in Zimbabwe from South African Argus Company control. This fact, Jose Luis Cabaco stressed, gives a new dimension to the visit that Minister Nathan Shamuyarira is making to our country. With this step, conditions have been created for an in-depth analysis of the role of the news media in the struggle for economic liberation in our two countries. This afternoon the Zimbabwean delegation will visit the Museum of the Revolution and the National Cinema Institute. [Text] [LD051326 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 5 Jan 81 EA]

CSO: 4401

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

LD021216 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 2 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The president of the republic and president of the party, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has sent a message of congratulations to the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils of State of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruiz, on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution, which was marked yesterday.

The triumph of the Cuban revolution has meant not only the correct creative application of the concrete historical conditions of Cuba [as heard] but has also opened broad prospects for the triumph of the people who are fighting bloody regimes in the world in general and on the Latin American continent in particular, where fierce Fascist dictatorships hold power, the message said.

The head of state and government said in the message that the Republic of Cuba and the Cuban revolution under the guidance of their communist party, led by Fidel Castro, would continue to make progress through continuous transformations aimed at building an advanced socialist society.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos also expressed our resolve to strengthen even further the friendly ties of cooperation and solidarity between our two peoples, parties and governments.

CSO: 4401

NORTH-SOUTH RAILWAY LINKS DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Dec 80 p 2581

[Text]

Angola is considering developing new north-south railway links. At present all the country's railways run from east to west (Luanda-Malange; Benguela-Lwau (Zaire and Zambia); and Mocamedes-Menongue). Angola is now interested in developing north-south links so as to improve access to agricultural centres and open up areas containing mineral deposits.

The government wants to carry out a pre-feasibility study of the following new rail links: (1) a 640 km connection between the Benguela railway and the Luanda-Malange railway from the central part of the country to the north. This could then be extended 500 km to link up with the Zairian railways; (2) a 240 km link between the Benguela railway and the Mocamedes-Menongue railway. This could then be extended 270 km to join the Namibian railways; (3) a 250 km branch line from Mbanza (Congo) at the Angola-Zaire link to a new port at Soys on the river Zaire. The study would cost \$1m. This is one project which Angola put forward to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which was set up in April, 1980 and brings together Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

SADCC aims at promoting economic co-operation between these countries to reduce their dependence on South Africa. The Conference has as a priority the development of adequate transport and communications between

the countries and has set up a special Commission based in Maputo to look into this issue. At the end of November the 2nd SADCC conference was held in Maputo, at which donor countries and organisations initially agreed to put up \$650m. to finance projects in this sector.

Another project submitted by Angola was the third phase of the scheme to rehabilitate the Benguela railway. Finance for the first and second phases has been secured but \$60m. is needed to finance the third phase which would enable the railway to carry 96,000 tons of goods per month. The Benguela railway covers a distance of 1,340 km and links Zaire and Zambia to the Angolan port of Lobito. As traffic increases on the railway, the port of Lobito will have to increase its handling capabilities. A 995 metre quay is currently under construction and the Angolan authorities would like to carry out a detailed forecast of commodity flows between 1985 and 1990 and hence analyse future demands on the port facilities. The study would cost about \$1.4m.

To further telecommunications links between Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique, Angola would like to construct an earth station facing the Indian Ocean Satellite. At present many communications with east and southern Africa have to be routed via Europe. Angola already has an earth satellite facing the Atlantic Ocean and so can communicate with Europe and the USA. The new earth station would cost about \$12m.

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

MESSAGE SUPPORTING 'ARAFAT--Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to reaffirm Angola's unwavering solidarity with and support for the Palestinian people and the PLO. The message, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the commencement of the armed struggle for the Palestinian homeland, stressed 1 January 1964 as an historical landmark of major importance in the life of the Palestinian people. He condemned growing Israeli aggressiveness and their savage attacks on Palestinian settlements and defenseless Lebanese populations, spreading death and destruction. [Text] [LD041842 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 4 Jan 81 EA]

CSO: 4401

NEW PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE MEASURES REPORTED

Cotonou EHUZU in French 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by Pothin Gnanvi: "New Measures for Better Performance of the Duties of the Public Security Forces"]

[Text] "To inform our large working masses of the new steps taken by the general staff of the Public Security Forces in order to end the painful corruption which is rampant in our cities and on our roads," such was the purpose of the working session which reunited, last Monday at the Police Academy in Cotonou, the national press and the authorities of our territorial units. The meeting was chaired by Major Martin Dohou Azonhiho, deputy chief of general staff of the Public Security Forces.

In order to remedy the bad behavior of the users of our roads, behavior involving here and there corruption, exploitation and sometimes serious accidents, steps have been taken to guarantee complete safety for our peaceful people. These measures go into effect on 10 November 1980.

As a matter of fact, the Public Security Forces authorities considered it essential to make known to the militant men and women of the Beninese Revolution the salient points of these new measures, which have been taken in the interest of the general public.

--In order to avoid a plethora of checkpoints on our various highways, the new measures provide for the installation of three checkpoints at most on each main road. On the Cotonou-Save road, for example, three posts will be operated: one between Cotonou and Allada, another between Allada and Bohicon, and a third between Bohicon and Save.

--These will be joint posts, that is, made up of the various components of the Public Security Forces.

--This group will see to the strict enforcement of the highway codes, customs laws, and compliance with forestry regulations.

--In addition to these posts, security posts will also be created at specific points. At this level, it will be the duty of the officers to search the vehicles in order to detect persons and objects which might be harmful to the security of the national territory.

--In order to avoid the anonymity in which the inspections are being conducted, badges of various colors have been created to correspond to each corps: Gendarmerie: blue; Customs: black; Police: red; Forestry Service: green.

--The officers stationed at these various posts will also be responsible for intervening in the event of accidents, in order to facilitate traffic.

The badges will be worn on the officer's left pocket. Each officer can be identified by the color or serial number of his badge. Each road user with a grievance need merely indicate, in addition to the serial number and color, the time and place where the accused officer was on duty. The checkpoints will operate 24 hours a day.

--Control of urban centers is entrusted strictly to the police with the red badges. Any officer wearing this color found operating outside of the urban areas will be considered to have exceeded his authority.

The National Defense Forces will intervene in urban centers in the event of special assignments, under the direction of the police.

--Night patrols will be organized on a regular basis in the most remote districts of the city in order to guarantee public safety.

--On the same subject, each citizen has been asked to carry his identification papers on him at all times.

Finally, a round table discussion has been scheduled this week over the "Voice of Revolution" and national television, and its main objective will be to inform our people and make them aware of the new measures.

9719
CSO: 4400

ABBA SIDDIK FAVORS FRENCH INITIATIVE TO RESTORE PEACE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4 Dec 80 p 10

[Article: "Chad: Abba Siddick Favors a French Initiative"]

[Excerpt] In an interview given yesterday to AFP in Paris Dr Abba Siddick expressed himself in favor of a French initiative to bring back peace to Chad.

The original leader of FROLINAT (National Liberation Front of Chad), now minister of higher education of the National Union Government of Transition (GUNT) stated: "I think that France could undertake an initiative in circumstances where a good number of African states are threatened by Libyan expansionism. Such an initiative, of course, was easier to undertake when France had troops on the ground, but today she could help the African states to find a solution to the drama of Chad."

Abba Siddick does not believe in the existence of a secret, Franco-Libyan plan concerning Chad, as some reports have led people to believe. He said: "I do not see France getting embroiled in such an awkward way with African states which are her friends. I think, rather, that this is a Libyan misrepresentation."

On the other hand Abba Siddick considered that Hisssein Habre should have signed the Lome agreements of last 28 November, "now that Libya is playing the role of an aggressor."

"The attitude of Tripoli," he believed, "has had the effect of a shock on African opinion. It would therefore be timely for the armed forces of the North (FAN) of Hisssein Habre to sign the Lome accords to show to everyone their desire to work in favor of a cease fire and of the reestablishment of peace in Chad."

However, Abba Siddick remarked that the Lome accords should have been preceded by "formal condemnation" of "Libyan aggression against Chad" by the Organization of African Unity (OAU). "Libya," he continued, "not only has violated the Lagos agreements, which prohibited any intervention in the internal affairs of Chad, but also has violated the charter of the OAU, which rests on the integrity of the frontiers inherited from the colonial period."

According to Abba Siddick, in addition to the Aouzou strip, Libyan forces occupy Kanem (northwest of the capital), the localities of Mousaoro, Mao, Nokou, Ziguey, Michimire, Mongo, Massakory, and, of course, Douguia, which has become a logistics base near Ndjamena.

A Government of Technicians

Excluding any military solution to the Chad conflict, Abba Siddick expressed himself in favor of a return to "the spirit of the Lagos accords." "I think," he added, "that the GUNT, which is exclusively made up of leaders of various political tendencies, should give way to a government of technicians who would have 18 months after the proclamation of a ceasefire to prepare free elections. The leaders of the various political tendencies could form a kind of state council or consultative council which would provide their advice to the government of technicians."

Dr Abba Siddick concluded: "The present GUNT, contrary to the FAN, which is fighting for the territorial integrity of the country, is no longer credible, because it drags in a Libyan presence, like police spies."

5170
CSO: 4400

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ENDS, BUDGET ADOPTED

AB200821 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Excerpts] A solemn ceremony this morning marked the end of the second ordinary session of the national assembly in Libreville. This very colorful ceremony was presided over by the prime minister, Mr Leon Mebiame, who represented the head of state and was attended by the chairmen of the corporate bodies, the grand chancellor, the mayor of Libreville, the members of the government present in the capital as well as those of the political bureau, the central committee, the national bureaus of the party's specialized organizations and the bureaus of the various party branches.

In his address to the meeting, the speaker of the national assembly, Mr Augustin Bouma, said:

[Begin recording] During this session which is about to end, the national assembly received three ordinances and studied and approved two bills, including the one relating to the finance bill for the 1981 fiscal year. We have adopted the 1981 budget, which is balanced at the sum of 404.5 billion CFA francs. This budget is, in many respects, a brilliant success. The 1980 budget amounted to 335.2 billion francs.

This remarkable success in this period of general crisis is due mainly to the vigor and tenacity with which the government worked to improve our economic and financial situation--action which the International Monetary Fund gladly recognized by issuing a good report about our country. This success is also due to the climate of stability and confidence which the head of state, the Gabonese Democratic Party and the government have been able to maintain in the country despite the present unfavorable international situation. Out of the 404 billion francs authorized for 1981, 134 billion--or approximately one third--will be used to service our public debt. This demonstrates our determination to continue the task of economic improvement begun in 1979. A total of 135 billion francs, that is another third, will be devoted to public investment. [End recording]

CSO: 4400

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADER GIVES VIEW OF CONDITIONS

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Dec 80 pp 2553, 2554

[Text]

A correspondent interviews Pap Seega, Secretary-General of the Gambian National Liberation Party.

THE GAMBIA, like nearby Liberia, was always regarded as a peaceful and stable country, but certain events of the last couple of months have seriously threatened this stability. First, The Gambia, like Senegal, broke off relations with Libya alleging that young Gambians were being trained in Libya for subversive activities in The Gambia. Shortly afterwards The Gambia asked for military assistance from Senegal and some 150 Senegalese troops arrived; officially there for "combined manoeuvres" under the Defence Pact between the two countries, but in fact taking up positions at the airport, State House and a police camp. Some of the troops landed during the funeral procession of Commander Mahoney, Deputy Commander of the Gambia Field Forces, the para-military wing of the Police. Officially he was shot whilst trying to arrest a constable caught smoking cannabis on duty, but there are reports of disagreements among a group of plotters in contact with the Libyan Embassy in Banjul.

After the arrival of the Senegalese troops the Gambian Government banned two political opposition groups, The Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA), a pan-African organisation with its main force and headquarters in Liberia, and the Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party. Both groups were outlawed and had most of their leaders arrested. It was against this background of tension that Pap Seega, a lawyer and Secretary-General of the Gambian National Liberation Party, another opposition group formed five years ago and claiming to have similar objectives to MOJA, spoke out.

Pap Seega pointed to the corruption and "influence peddling" in the country and saw the main problem as "the exercise of power not being accountable to any group, reason or even politics" and because of this over the past few months young people in the country had got to a situation where they had decided to organise against the Government in an effort to remove some of these problems. He felt that recent events in the country were an attempt by President Jawara to increase his power in the face of growing opposition — in the urban areas from organisations like MOJA and in the provinces from the other party, the NCP. He sees the banning of MOJA as only a test case and that in the next few months the Government may "manufacture" another excuse to ban more potent opposition parties. He spoke of six of the MOJA leadership who were arrested and remanded in custody after the ban, charged with managing an unlawful group and being in possession of firearms and ammunition. He said that the only arms found in their possession were a bow and arrow from Ghana and three live hunting bullets, with no gun. The leader of MOJA, Koro Sallah, is a former professional footballer who resigned from the sport in 1971 and is now an engineer. Pap Seega claims that Koro has become "the main target of the Gambian ruling Elite because of his belief in human dignity."

Seega said that his group condemned the banning of MOJA, firstly because the President has no power to ban any critical party without proper proven reason and secondly that the organisation had done nothing to threaten the national interest, but instead has made people more aware of the inadequacies of Government. More importantly, he stated that President Jawara was acting at the behest of President Senghor of Senegal in picking a fight with Libya "for power political reasons which have nothing to do with Gambian realities". He said that as The Gambia is in the middle of Senegal and the Libyan Embassy in The Gambia still existed after it was closed in Senegal in July, President Senghor felt that Libya still had an Embassy virtually in his country. This is why he wanted President Jawara to close the Libyan Embassy in Banjul too. "Senghor's wish to push the Libyans out of The Gambia coincides with Jawara's wish to clamp down on the opposition". Seega denied that the Libyans have in any way been assisting MOJA in The Gambia and the only link between Libya and MOJA was one that the Government wished to create in the minds of the people.

Democracy a 'fallacy'

Turning to the elections, officially set for 1982, Pap Seega said that he had information that these elections would be called in 1981, accompanied by a referendum to change some fundamental clauses in the constitution to make The Gambia more authoritarian and power less accountable, with a change in the constitution dealing with the right of accused persons. He declared that the opposition groups were very much alive to the threat and would act in a manner commensurate with it.

Speaking of The Gambia's image of "democracy" he said it was "a fallacy". He felt those ruling did not believe in the spirit of the constitution and felt that most of their problems arose because the people felt they had free expression. Consequently those in opposition suffered ostracism, loss of jobs, scholarships, and severe pressures — everything up till now except imprisonment. "In The Gambia the Parliament does not matter, the political party does not matter, the civil service does not matter, the only person who matters is the President of the Republic."

He said that all the opposition groups felt that the banning of MOJA was a test case which had to be won. He felt that losing the case would be the end of Gambian democracy. "If the President has the power to ban MOJA he can manufacture any other excuse at some convenient time to ban any other political organisation and declare a one party state."

Peaceful change

Moving from politics to the mood of the common man Pap Seega spoke of a growing sense of "hopelessness". "People are queuing for firewood, they're queuing for rice, they're queuing for oil, they're queuing for every basic commodity and now that charcoal has been banned they're finding it very difficult to even have cooking amenities." The use of charcoal was banned in The Gambia as the President saw the felling of trees as a major factor in the desertification of the Sahel region, although the use of firewood has not been banned as well as charcoal. Seega said until MOJA came on to the scene the people had no organisation to focus their grievances.

Speaking about the similarity between MOJA in The Gambia and MOJA in Liberia, and the banning of the opposition PPP party in Liberia shortly before the coup, Pap Seega said he hoped that political change in The Gambia would come in a peaceful and non-violent way, but he did see a striking resemblance between the situations in Liberia and The Gambia and he hoped the Government would see this resemblance and desist from banning and repression and jailing because "this does not force the opposition to disappear; it does not force them to abandon their views; it forces them to look to those alternatives which they never believed in the first place and the resulting chaos is too clear for anybody to imagine. So as far as we are concerned we are not trying to emulate any country. But we believe that the Government must take a lesson from what happened in other countries; that the best way to deal with the problems of the public is to come face to face with them, have consultations with those groups who feel strong enough to make their voices heard and not to see them as subversive elements and to try to get to the heart of the problem. If we do that we may be lucky enough to have dramatic and drastic change in our country for the better, without having to go through the bloodshed and violence that our brothers and sisters in other places have had to undergo."

PRESS REACTION TO CEDI DEVALUATION, COUP RUMORS

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Dec 80 p 2578

[Excerpt]

Sections of the Ghana press have become concerned with the recent rumors of another devaluation of the Cedi. *The People's Evening News* describes as "an exercise in futility" the decision by the Prices and Incomes Board to revise the prices of certain commodities. In its editorial of December 2, the *News* calls on the government to resist devaluation as a condition for loans from international finance institutions. Rumors of an imminent devaluation, the paper notes, have already resulted in sharp price increases. In an editorial titled "Coup in Ghana", *The Believer* argued that Ghana could follow Guinea-Bissau and Upper Volta unless there is a change in the political and economic conditions. *The Believer* sees President Lissu's recent cabinet reshuffle as a sign of political immaturity and judges the two-year agricultural programme a failure. Dr. Lissu will have to be more resourceful and dynamic if he

is to earn credibility and attain stability, the paper says. *The Believer* also calls on the government to concern itself more with feeding the nation than with speculating as to the reasons for Flight-Lt. Rawlings' recent trip to Libya.

Official reaction to the coup fears expressed in the Ghana press recently has been extreme. The Research and International Affairs Bureau of the People's National Party has condemned *The Believer* for attempting to "incite" the Ghana armed forces. A statement issued by the Bureau in Accra said that the editorial in question was a clear attempt to "incite the armed forces of Ghana to stab Dr. Lissu's administration in the back". The Bureau has appealed to the Press Commission to examine in detail the editorial's implications. The statement went on to say that "moral corruption in journalism was no less a crime than other forms of corruption".

CSO: 4420

TASK FORCE REPORT ON ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Dec 80 p 2537

(Text)

AN AUTHORITATIVE analysis of what is wrong with the Ghanaian economy and what needs to be done to stimulate it and create a more favourable climate for investments is made in a report submitted to the President last month by a committee of experts known as the Task Force on Investments. The committee began work in April and was under the chairmanship of Mr. E. F. Anno. The other members were: Prof. E. A. Boateng (Environmental Protection Council), Prof. E. Bortey-Doku (University of Ghana), Mr. I. M. Ofori (Volta Reg. Dev. Corporation), Mr. M. K. Mireku (Bank of Ghana), Mr. S. Odame-Labi (Capital Investments Board), Mr. Y. Osado-Maafo (Bank for Housing and Construction) and Miss Ruth Dowuona-Okai (Capital Investments Board).

The introduction of the report said:

"Since independence Ghana's economy has been characterised by a succession of crises. Basic commodities have continued to grow scarce to the point of sometimes being non-existent; the inflow of investments has virtually ceased; the manufacturing sector has failed to make the expected impact despite considerable expenditures on plant and machinery as a result of the chronic shortage of foreign exchange for the supply of essential inputs. Agriculture which is the country's economic mainstay has seriously declined to the point where Ghana now finds itself unable to feed either its population or its industries and the cocoa industry which for decades has been the life blood of the country has now seriously declined in output — and all this in the face of an ever rising rate of population growth.

increasing urbanisation, and rising expectations among the people. The result is that there has been a steady decline in the general standard of living and a corresponding flight of trained manpower of all categories into other more prosperous, though by no means better endowed countries.

"Various attempts at comprehensive National Planning have been made, but with doubtful results, and over the years, the country's policies with regard to the respective roles of private and public sectors of the economy have never been sufficiently clarified to give potential local and foreign investors the assurance and impetus required for them to make definite commitments. The general economic pattern has been marked by an emphasis on consumption rather than on production, with the public sector claiming an ever increasing portion of the national budget and making unwarranted incursions into areas which in most countries are traditionally reserved to the private sector.

"All these facts are by no means new. Numerous reports, observations and recommendations in respect of the above problems have been made in the past with the aim of resuscitating the economy. The sad fact is that for one reason or the other no concrete or visible action has resulted. Clearly Ghana cannot proceed in this way and the Committee therefore considers as most timely, the government's decision to appoint the present Task Force on Investments. In submitting this summary, the Committee has been guided very closely by its terms of reference which are as follows:

- "(a) To review the country's investment policies and programmes in the fields of agriculture, industry, minerals and natural resources.
- "(b) To identify existing bottlenecks and constraints on the ready flow of investments and recommend remedies.
- "(c) To identify possible sources of external and internal finance and evolve strategies for attracting massive internal as well as external investments.
- "(d) To draw up detailed programmes for implementing the above strategies in the short term (2 years) and in the long term;
- "(e) To draw up comprehensive and practical programmes for promoting exports; and
- "(f) To examine the investment and other development potentials of tourism as well as ways of improving the physical and institutional infrastructures necessary for an active tourist industry.

"To do justice to these terms of reference, the Committee would have needed to write a much more exhaustive

report, and indeed our investigations have pointed strongly to this fact. However, owing to the constraints of time and the need to give the Government very quickly an indication of our thinking on the various issues referred to us as a basis for policy making, we are now submitting this summary."

The committee said that in any attempt to revitalise the economy of Ghana serious attention must be given to the creation of a social, economic and political climate which would be conducive to investments, especially from a foreign source. It listed ten bottlenecks or constraints: inadequate foreign exchange; inefficient operation of import licence system; absence of definitive government policies on investments; ineffective project identification and ineffective machinery for implementation of government policies and priorities; cumbersome administrative procedures; corruption and mismanagement; inappropriate fiscal and monetary policies; lack of comprehensive and reliable data and statistics; inadequate infrastructure; and inadequate attention to the needs of visitors.

REPORTAGE COMMENTS ON RECENT COUP D'ETAT IN GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Leaves

Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Nov 80 p 21

[Article: "Coup d'Etat in Guinea-Bissau" foreign new bulletin]

[Excerpt] With the arrest of Luiz Cabral, who was ousted from his position as head of state for Guinea-Bissau and replaced by one of his comrade in arms in the war of national liberation, Maj Joao Bernardo Vieira, is one of the "historical chiefs" of Guinea nationalist movement who is leaving the political scene. Indeed, he enjoyed an undeniable personal status, not only because of his kinship ties with Amilcar Cabral, ideologue and guerilla, legendary figure of the anti-colonialist fight, but also because of his inflexible nationalism and his courageous work. However, his *metis* origins constituted a serious disadvantage, and it is certain that Friday evening events do illustrate the revenge of the Black Natives over the Mestizos.

Finally, questions are raised on the role that the Guinea Republic may have eventually played in the Bissau events. Sekou Toure who, through the whole duration of the war of liberation, unconditionally supported the PAIGC guerillas, militarily and diplomatically, did not hide his disappointment at the change of attitude of Luiz Cabral and his team. For a long time, numerous opponents to the Conakry group in power have found a refuge in Bissau. A disputed border area, covering a wide maritime region which is thought to conceal large oil resources, is opposing the two "sister capitals." For political and economical reasons, the ousted team had drawn much closer ties for cooperation with Senegal than with Guinea republic. Thus, overtaking the solidarity ties formed during years of common struggle, a deep disillusion did appear.

The Conakry leaders who were first to recognize the changes which took place in Bissau, are also without doubt those which are the most pleased with it. Among the foreseeable consequences of the coup d'etat, a weakening of the ties between Cape Verdian archipelago and the new group in power, as well as a strengthening of the Conakry-Bissau alliance. But if accession to power of "major Nino" signifies the end of an unification project between the Cape Verdian archipelago and the Guinea-Bissau republic, this does not give anew for all that more reality to the unitarian aspirations of the fanatical partisans of a Greater Guinea, who argue that before colonial times, the French and Portuguese Guineas were a single state.

Former Officials Retained

Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Nov 80 p 28

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Numerous People Are Flocking to New Group in Power", Guinea-Bissau, from our correspondent in Western Africa]

[Excerpts] While the media is celebrating the "accession to a true independence", the majority of citizens, whether black or metis, who were either outside the country at the time of the coup d'etat, or who had remained uncommitted are now rallying to the new group in power. According to reliable sources, this includes notably Maj Constantino Teixeira and Umaru Djalo, who were respectively minister for interior and security and minister for defense in the ousted group, as well as Vasco Cabral himself, the former minister for economic coordination who, after receiving some injuries during the coup, had managed to take temporary refuge at the Swedish Embassy.

In fact, while the ousting of the Cape Verdians from power in Bissau is in any case definitive, Major Vieira and his comrades are, apparently, anxious to keep a large number of them, at least for a certain time, close to themselves so as to insure that services do perform correctly; this, while waiting for new staff personnel to be trained in sufficient numbers. On the other hand, the Praia leaders can only worry about the problems which would certainly be created by a sudden need to absorb in their national life almost all of their fellow citizens who until now were installed in the former Portuguese Guinea. Such converging worries could make it easier to reach a "modus vivendi".

Effects of Coup Considered

Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Nov 80 p 26

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "The Guinea-Bissau coup d'etat: Fall of president Luiz Cabral marks the ousting of Cape Verdian leaders"]

[Excerpt] Dakar - The coup d'etat in Guinea-Bissau, very well organized--so much so that certain observers perceive assistance by the Cubans and East Germans, who are providing major technical aid to the army--took place without much resistance.

The putschists were able to benefit from an exceptional combination of circumstances. The major metis superior officers were attending a working meeting with their Cape Verdian counterparts in Praia. The interior minister, Constantino Teixeira and the police director Jose Araujo, both metis too, were visiting Lisbon. Other numerous personages, close to the chief of State, were also abroad.

Greeted by popular manifestations of joy, the ousting of the Cape Verdians from power in Bissau will ineluctably result in a rupture of most of the ties which had been created in the fight for independence and, after this was obtained, ties which had been developed between their islands of origin and the former Portuguese Guinea. It can also be doubted that PAIGC will survive the test. In the official communique, read by Victor Saude Maria former foreign minister with Luiz Cabral, who was apparently maintained in his function, to the diplomatic missions accredited to Bissau, where the ousting of the government was announced, it can be noted that quite significantly on this point the Guinea-Bissau republic intend now to "affirm its own identity, by priority."

The Senegalese leaders have abstained, as President Senghor is travelling in Europe, so far to make any comment on these events. In Conakry, these events have been received with a marked satisfaction, by contrast, and since Saturday morning the former French Guinea does recognize the new regime; it expects to reach better relations, obviously, with it than with the preceding regime. Major Vieira and his comrades have reaffirmed their support for the traditional positions of their country which favor nonalignment. But the new Bissau leaders may have to rapidly request more technical assistance from socialist countries, in the same measure that they will have to do rapidly without the undeniable competence, in many crucial domains, of their fellow citizens of Verdian ancestry.

9627

CSO: 4400

GUINEA-BISSAU

COUP ALLEGEDLY NOT SOLELY DUE TO INTRA-PARTY TENSIONS

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Dec 80 pp 2554-56

[Excerpts]

ALMOST three weeks after the coup in which Major Vieira, Guinea-Bissau's Prime Minister, ousted President Luiz Cabral, a number of new facts have emerged. Although the coup was originally explained in terms of the antagonism between Guineans and Cape Verdeans within the PAIGC, it has now become apparent that this issue was not the primary cause of Major Vieira's bid for power. On November 20 Major Vieira, Chairman of the new Council of the Revolution, and Victor Saude Maria, Foreign Minister and Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Revolution, said in their first press conference that the coup did not mean the end of the union with Cape Verde but that the conditions for such union would have to be re-examined. Major Vieira added that Cape Verdeans would not be victimised and that he had given orders to prevent anti-Cape Verdean agitation. Finally, it is not at all clear that all Cape Verdeans have been removed from the government: Prosecutor General Joao Cruz Pinto, a Cape Verdean, is one of the four civilian advisers to the Council of the Revolution. Reports also indicate that Major Vieira has sought to maintain contacts with the Cape Verdean government and to reassure President Aristides Pereira, the PAIGC's secretary general, that the Council of the Revolution did not intend to sever links with Praia or to abolish the PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau.

Further reports indicate that Major Vieira and his allies moved against President Luiz Cabral and his supporters in the government rather than against Cape Verdeans in general. Although the first radio broadcasts following the coup played up anti-Cape Verdean feelings it is now clear that the Council of the revolution is seeking to justify its action in political rather than ethnic terms. They hold President Luiz Cabral responsible for the deteriorating economic situation in the country and they accuse him of having exercised "dictatorial powers" in the party, the government and the National Assembly. More specifically, they point out to his having departed from the practice of collective leadership and "democratic centralism" which prevailed under Amilcar Cabral's leadership.

The move towards the unity of independent Guinea and Cape Verde has always been at the core of the PAIGC programme. It is thus of considerable significance.

Since the independence of Guinea and Cape Verde a large number of Cape Verdean party cadres, most notably Aristides Pereira (the PAIGC's General Secretary), have returned to the islands to take over the government. It is reported that there was an understanding within the PAIGC that in due course the Guinean party and government would be in the

hands of Guineans and that the unification of the two countries would only come about following a referendum on the question in each country. It is widely believed that Francisco Mendes (a popular Guinean guerrilla commander), Guinea-Bissau Prime Minister until he was killed in a car crash in 1978, would eventually have replaced Luiz Cabral as President. Yet today, a number of key positions in the Guinean party and government have remained in the hands of Cape Verdeans.

It has been reported that Major Vieira only reluctantly accepted to replace Francisco Mendes as Prime Minister and it is therefore unlikely that personal ambition was the prime motive in Vieira's overthrow of President Cabral. Although it is clear that the continued presence of key Cape Verdeans in the Guinean leadership was an issue within the Guinean PAIGC, it is not within the party that the antagonism between Guineans and Cape Verdeans was strongest.

It is within the country's administration and more particularly in Bissau that the Cape Verdean antipathy operates. The regional and local administrative political structures are in the hands of Guineans. Bissau, however, remains distinct. The effect of the war was to grossly inflate the size of the population (today over 110,000, one sixth of the total population, live in Bissau) and to increase the number of civil servants required to administer a country in a state of war. A large proportion of such bureaucrats were Cape Verdeans.

The PAIGC never controlled Bissau. It merely took it over when the Portuguese withdrew. But the decision to use Bissau as the country's capital, which Amilcar Cabral is reported to have wished to avoid, and the acute lack of qualified administrators forced the PAIGC to keep the immense majority of Portuguese collaborators. These bureaucrats have often shown themselves to be inefficient and arrogant and have been looked upon as opportunists. They have no strong allegiance to the PAIGC but have been quick to acquire the trappings of power and to display their relative well-being. They have also sought to make themselves indispensable and to influence the party leadership. Since the majority of them are Cape Verdeans, resentment at their growing privileges and

frustration at their inefficiency has often taken an anti-Cape Verdean colouring. In addition, those Guineans who collaborated with the Portuguese politically and were thus pushed aside by the PAIGC have added their voice to the anti Cape Verdean lobby. It was therefore largely the "politics of Bissau" which placed increasing pressure on the Guinean members of the government to take a stand on the issue of Cape Verde Guinea-Bissau unity.

It is also likely that the role of Cape Verdean bureaucrats in Bissau alienated the members of the Guinean armed forces, all of whom are Guineans and most of whom are of modest, rural origins with little experience of city life until independence (most only speak Creole, not Portuguese, and many are still illiterate). Their success during the war and the hardships which they endured have made them a strong and homogeneous body. Their involvement in the local party structures during the war have made them a self-confident and politically dedicated arm of the PAIGC. They, unlike the bureaucrats, have not been indispensable to the management of the country in time of peace. The oversized army has had to be reduced but without qualifications former soldiers have not easily found employment in Bissau. They have been expected to return to their villages or to work in co-operatives. Understandably, they have not looked very kindly on the largely Cape Verdean bureaucracy.

Major Vieira who was the most senior Guinean in the Army, in the government and in the PAIGC and who is the most popular former guerrilla leader was thus under pressure from the armed forces as well. To the extent that President Cabral was seen to be incapable of resolving this growing conflict, he would have lost the confidence of the armed forces, a dangerous situation since he was also commander-in-chief. To the extent that he was seen to be linked with and perhaps influenced by the Cape Verdean bureaucracy in Bissau, he would have lost support in both party and government. These, rather than the alleged inherent antagonism within the PAIGC between Guineans and Cape Verdeans, were the problems which placed Major Vieira in a delicate situation. Tension within the party had many other causes.

COMMENTING ON ESTABLISHMENT OF A VICE-PRESIDENCY

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial by Auguste Miresmont: "Clarification"—passages between slantlines originally published in boldface]

(Text) With the amendment of article 11 of its constitution, Ivory Coast is henceforth providing itself with a vice-presidency. People will recall that the previous article 11 stipulated that, in the event of the vacancy of the presidency of the republic, the president of the National Assembly became by full right president of the republic for the whole duration of the parliamentary period in progress. Consequently it is this provision that has just been changed.

Ivorian political life is definitely not dull and cannot be denounced as opposed to progress. Because each time that we seem to be on our way towards the end of major changes in this area, the "Old Man" surprises his fellow countrymen with new provisions that make it possible for political activity to move forward. No, the latter in our country is not gloomy. Moreover, don't Ivorians' enthusiasm vis-a-vis the taking root of the democratization process and the enthusiastic, concerned, and impassioned comments that each action and each decision cause clearly indicate the people's agreement with the developments and their pleasure at being the recipients?

For the moment however, the end of the current parliamentary period will be marked by this historical decision to create a vice-presidency, the holder of which will be chosen by the president of the republic and elected at the same time he is. This provision obviously brings to mind the American "ticket" system: a candidate to the position of president of the republic elected with his candidate for the vice-presidency.

Is this constitutional amendment a surprise?

President Houphouet has never made a secret of his liking for the U.S. political regime, which, like ours, is a presidential one. And as early as last 7 December, he distinctly pointed out, in talking about the American constitution in the message to the nation: "...Here below, everything evolves and any constitution can be rectified by amendments according to the evolution of circumstances."/

So, a year ahead of time, the "Old Man" announced, in addition to his intention to democratize the party's structures and broaden the selection of the party's representatives at every level of the apparatus and the government, his strong determination to choose himself the man and the individual capable of learning at his side the difficult job of leading a country and leading its people towards a better future.

Why now?

Could people seriously imagine that the renovation of our political system would not result in the renovation of our institutions and chiefly the balance of powers?

As soon as this balance has been achieved by the strict separation of these powers (executive, legislative, and judicial), doesn't the system's logic demand that the president of the republic, whose legitimacy is derived from universal suffrage, choose his successor himself in order to insure, in the event of vacancy or incapacitation, the continuity of the work he has undertaken? We the members of the parliament, who have adopted the desired changes, have realized this.

In beginning a new legislative term stamped by democracy, the clarification was needed. To avoid the "fights," that portended to be bitter, and in order to accede to the chief roles, the underhand struggles and sneaky strategies to rise to the first ranks; to calm appetites, check "contemptible rivalries," and end the destabilizing speculations and press campaigns on our country's political future.

From now on we will be able to /work unperturbed/ because the resentments will dry up for want of nourishment. As well as the whimsical analyses of observers, indeed poorly informed of our realities.

What else does the head of state have in store for us?

The future alone will tell us. But what is important and comforting is the knowledge that, from the top of his hill, President Houphouet once again has had a perfect vision of his people's needs; and that, out of his long and deep reflection, emerge wise decisions that strengthen his people's consciousness of their responsibilities and consolidate the unity and peace in our country.

9064

CSO: 4400

IVORY COAST

CHART GIVING ALLOCATION OF COUNCILORS BY POPULATION

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 28 Nov 80 p 17

(Text) Number of Councilors To Be Elected By Town

Towns	Population Recorded on 31 March 1980	Number of Councilors To Be Elected	Towns	Population Recorded on 31 March 1980	Number of Councilors To Be Elected
Plateau	16,094	27	Dabou	38,049	31
Treichville	102,059	44	Daloa	71,257	43
Adjame	199,548	47	Dinshakro	82,452	31
Port-Bouet	118,893	44	Divo	44,992	33
Attécoubé	97,919	43	Perimba-Dagoum	16,742	27
Koumassi	200,007	48	Gagnoa	53,444	33
Marcory	134,625	45	Grand-Bassam	35,694	31
Cocody	97,848	43	Guinglo	14,523	27
Abobo	241,016	49	Jacquesville	4,680	25
Yopougon	219,630	48	Katiola	15,939	27
			Korhogo	70,092	43
Abengourou	48,613	33	Man	50,058	33
Agboville	31,362	31	Odienné	15,332	27
Abidjan	21,156	29	San-Pédro	37,338	31
Adzopé	22,027	29	Sassandra	11,459	27
Bondoukou	26,944	29	Ségoula	11,207	27
Bouna	17,628	27	Tonkpi	10,953	27
Bounaïd	19,095	27	Yamoussoukro	70,983	43
Bouaké	269,916	50			
Boundiali	12,693	27			

Number of Deputy Mayors

Towns	Population Recorded on 31 March 1980	Number of Deputy Mayors	Towns	Population Recorded on 31 March 1980	Number of Deputy Mayors
Abengourou	48.613	4	Katiola	15.939	3
Agboville	31.362	4	Korhogo	70.092	5
Aboisso	21.186	6	Man	50.058	4
Adzopé	22.027	4	Odienné	15.333	3
Bondoukou	25.944	4	San-Pédro	37.338	4
Bonoua	17.628	3	Sassandra	11.459	3
Bouafidé	19.095	3	Séguéla	11.207	3
Bouaké	269.916	6	Toamasina	10.958	3
Boundiali	12.693	3	Yamoussoukro	78.397	5
Dabou	38.069	4			
Daloa	71.257	5	Platanes	16.094	3
Dimbokro	32.452	4	Treichville	102.059	6
Divo	44.992	4	Adjamé	199.545	6
Ferkessédougou	16.743	3	Port-Bouët	113.893	6
Gagnoa	53.444	4	Attiécondé	97.919	5
Grand-Bassam	35.694	6	Kourasssi	200.007	6
Guiglo	14.525	3	Marcory	134.625	6
Jacqueville	4.680	2	Cocody	97.845	5
			Abobo	241.016	6
			Yopougon	219.630	6

9064
CSO: 4400

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

URANIUM STRIKE--Maseru--Mineral prospectors, sponsored by the United Nations development programme, have discovered uranium deposits in Lesotho, according to UN representative to Lesotho Mr Michael Challons. Mr Challons said in an interview in Maseru that the final report was still being withheld. However, he warned that Lesotho would only be able to benefit from the find if the extracted uranium was sold to South Africa. "There is no other way to a sure market near home," he said. "Exporting it by air to other markets in Africa would be uneconomic, but the political dream of national security would be best served." He also said that the UN was pouring a lot of money into Lesotho, sometimes for uneconomic projects, such as the new Maseru airport now under construction. Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport was better suited internationally, but for national security reasons Lesotho needed its own.--Sapa-AFP [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 81 p 20]

CSO: 4420

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT REPLIES TO DOE'S ALLEGATIONS

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Dec 80 pp 2546, 2547

[Text]

The man who was Vice-President of Liberia before Master-Sergeant Samuel K. Doe seized power on April 12, Bishop Bennie D. Warner, who is now living in exile, writes a reply to allegations made by the military ruler of Liberia.

THERE was an article in the Liberian newspaper, *The Redeemer*, November 11, 1980, headed, "Bennie Warner is still dreaming," in which Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe alleges that Bennie Warner is preparing to overthrow his military regime. I would like to answer to that:

Bennie D. Warner is not dreaming; Bennie D. Warner is having a terrible nightmare! When I read that prices are going up and opportunities going down; when I know that the people of Liberia are no longer free to speak for fear of being recorded by the hundreds of miniature tape recorders recently brought into the country; when I know that the economy is now so bad that government can hardly pay salaries; when I know that the oil refinery will have to close down soon, bringing stalemate to the country; when I hear that citizens have been forced to flee from their native land by the hundreds, then I, Bennie D. Warner, am not dreaming; the nightmare is real!

When we hear news of illegal confiscation of citizens' properties which they have honestly laboured for without any compensation; when I hear of the illegal occupation of civilian homes by soldiers and when I hear of large sums of money being extorted by PRC members from citizens and put straight into their pockets, that cannot be a dream, it is a real nightmare!

One of the groups for so-called change in Liberia today carries the slogan, "Our eyes are open . . ." The eyes of many groups and individuals may be open now, but I wonder, can they really see? Can they see the jails

filled with citizens who have not even been charged or tried? Can they see the huge amounts of money leaving the country in the suitcases of members of the PRC and being deposited in the vaults of foreign banks?

The eyes of Liberians are open now, but can they see the PRC dividing the country far more deeply than ever before, friend against friend, tribe against tribe, brother against brother? Are Liberians awake and alert yet to the fact that the rule of the gun leads to the distress of the government? I am sure that the Liberian people can see as they have always done.

Now, Master Sergeant Doe is saying out of his fantasy and speculation that I plan to send troops to Liberia to overthrow the PRC regime. Why should I send troops to Liberia? Does Doe not know that at least two members of his PRC have contacted me to see if I will be interested in returning to straighten out the mess in Liberia? I have turned their desire down because I have no faith in the PRC.

And so I say to you, Master Sergeant Doe: If you are leading Liberia downhill and cannot cope with the situation that you have created; if you are bringing to our people harder days of struggle with higher prices for basic commodities and lower salaries; if your leadership has failed to inspire the confidence of business at home and abroad, don't blame it on me! I want no

part of it! Master Sergeant Doe, don't look to Bennie Warner and use him as a scape goat!!

Master Sergeant Doe, I know that I am not dreaming when I say that you and the uncontrollable PRC are neither qualified nor capable of governing our country. The whole world can see Liberia rapidly going down the drain into bankruptcy, into chaos, into civil strife, into agony and despair, with government checks bouncing left and right. The Liberian people are not blind, they were never blind. No money, no food, no peace, no freedom of speech or movement, tensions and fear everywhere, prices still going up, PRC members getting richer while the masses, in whose cause the violence started, are getting poorer. Even the poor people, market women and the small people who have put their money in the Housing Bank and have bank-books are about to have serious problems because the money has been expropriated by the Doe government.

Finally, I would like to ask Sergeant Doe, with the refinery in Monrovia about to close in the near future and food and transport costs sure to rise along with gasoline prices,

what kind of Christmas will the PRC bring to the Liberian people this first year in the decade of the eighties?

Yet on the other hand, if Bennie Warner is dreaming, he is dreaming of a Liberian society in which all Liberians — be they Congos, Bassas, Americo-Liberians, Krus, Afro-Liberians, and what have you — will live together in harmony, peace, freedom and solidarity; will have and share equal opportunities and equal responsibilities. If I am still dreaming, I am dreaming and have fervent hope for ONE NATION, ONE PEOPLE, PROSPEROUS AND DEVELOPED! I dream of the day when the wishes, wants and desires of the masses will be expressed through their franchise and the democratic process of the ballot rather than be maintained through the bullet by a military dictatorship of a few. I dream for the peace of Liberia, my native land!

My dear fellow Liberians, this is our darkest hour, but surely you and I will be able to find strength in Psalm 37. Read Psalm 37 with confidence in Providence and pray for our beloved Liberia.

C80 : 4420

JIRAMA REVOLUTIONARY LABOR UNION FORMED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 19 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Since Saturday, JIRAMA (Malagasy Electricity and Water Company) has had its own revolutionary labor union (SRMM-JIRAMA). The installation ceremony took place at the headquarters of the Daughters of Behorika. The officers include the following: Samson Ranaivoson (secretary general), Ralaimazava Augustin (assistant secretary general), Louis Ratsiarovana (treasurer), Ratsimanohitra Jerome (assistant treasurer), Charles Rakotovao (comptroller), Edmond Ravelomanantsoa (secretary), Mrs Edwige Rasoalazaina (assistant secretary), Regis Rakotonainaina, Boniface Rakotonanahary, and Gilbert Ravonjison (advisers).

During this celebration, the secretary general was particularly delighted that a large state enterprise such as JIRAMA, whose achievements are spread throughout the entire country, and sometimes even in the farthest corners of the brush, today has its own revolutionary union. He recalled upon this occasion, the difficult beginnings of this company at a time when, for example, the materials for constructing hydro-electric dams were transported in carts. "Times have changed," remarked Mr Samson Ranaivoson, "must we stress again here the enormous progress achieved since then by the company."

Descended from the EEM (Electric Power and Water Company) of Madagascar's Independent Workers Union, established in 1967, SRMM-JIRAMA already has a certain number of achievements which profit its members to its credit, particularly since the establishment of collective bargaining and of a mutual insurance company whose primary beneficiaries are the small workers (*mpiasa madinika*). In a company with 4,200 employees, that counts!

Samson Ranaivoson stressed that the role to be played by the union is even more important today. It has become the mouthpiece of SRMM-JIRAMA in defending "always and everywhere the attainments of the revolution."

9693

CSO: 4400

SOME DETAILS ON AKORAMA GIVEN

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN 21 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Deputies Briefed on the 'Scent of Oil' by OMNIS"]

[Text] While awaiting the 1981 budget, the deputies are examining certain files one after the other, including that of AKORAMA, the new state company charged with prospecting for hydrocarbons, whose chief shareholder is the National Military Office for Strategic Industries, better known now by its acronym, OMNIS.

The general manager of the office, Colonel Hubert Andrianasolo, thus appeared before members of the People's National Assembly to explain AKORAMA's mission to them. It is known that Madagascar entertains serious expectations of finding petroleum, chiefly at Bemolanga and Tsimiroro.

The second annual ordinary session of the People's National Assembly is nearing its end (7 October-5 December).

These last weeks, the deputies, in committee and in plenary sessions, were to ratify ordinances and examine various bills and proposed laws.

Among the bills discussed recently in the Palace of Tsimbazaza, we will mention the one pertaining to the establishment of the National Hydrocarbons Firm or AKORAMA.

The general manager of OMNIS, Colonel Hubert Andrianasolo, gave detailed explanations on this occasion of various aspects of the project.

Specifically, he stated that this bill determines the legal regime and the statutes of AKORAMA, which is the executive organ charged with research, exploitation and transportation of hydrocarbons and which is placed under the tutelage and control of OMNIS. Cooperation of high-level foreign technicians is proving necessary because we still lack sufficient technology and do not have the required know-how. To this must be added the insufficiency of budget and materiel.

Thus, OMNIS finds itself the national partner of the foreign organizations called in to work with us in exploiting petroleum deposits. AKORAMA once established has as its mission to defend the Malagasy interests.

Furthermore, while foreigners have been able to exploit our mining resources since 1896, the birth of AKORANA has now ended this anomaly, which strongly resembles injustice.

Financially, 100 percent of the benefits return to the Malagasy people, but 51 percent of the shares belong to the state and 49 percent to the foreigners; each side must pay the corresponding duties.

5586
CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

NEW FUEL PRICES ANNOUNCED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 2, 4

[Article: "New Fuel Prices" -- passages between slantlines originally published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Since midnight on Thursday, 14 November 1980, i.e., since you woke up this morning, a new increase has hit energy products.

High-grade motor fuel was raised by 10 FMG [Malagasy francs] per liter. Regular gasoline, also by 10 FMG per liter. Refined illuminating oil was raised by 2 FMG per liter, as was gas oil (+2 FMG per liter). As for bottled gas (domestic), a 12.5 kilogram bottle was raised by 500 FMG.

This new round of increases for fuels and other energy products was decided on, we learn from a good source, as a result of the most recent disturbances on the international petroleum market. Madagascar, which bought its petroleum previously for \$32 a barrel, now pays \$37.

/Decree No 80-285

Relative to the prices of gasoline designated "Supercarburant 95-R," of "Tourisme 87-R" gasoline (regular gasoline) of gas oil and of refined illuminating oil.

In Council of Ministers,/

Decrees:

Article 1: Prices f.o.b. storage center of gasoline designated "Supercarburant 95-R," of "Tourisme 87-R" gasoline and of gas oil are set as follows throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar:

--"Supercarburant 95-R" gasoline bulk: 182 FMG/liter

--"Tourisme 87-R" gasoline bulk: 165 FMG/liter

--Gas oil bulk: 85 FMG/liter.

Article 2: The prices of refined illuminating oil are set as follows:

a/ Wholesale Prices:

--Bulk intended for SOLIMA [Madagascar Petroleum Company] distribution stations and for retail dealers equipped with bulk storage facilities and receiving products by tank truck: 79 FMG per liter delivered;

--from storage center, in cans containing 18 liters: 1,692 FMG.

--without container from storage center, to retailers supplying their own drums (200 liters) at the filling station: 77 FMG per liter.

b/ Retail Prices

--In localities where there are SOLIMA distribution stations and retailers are equipped with bulk storage facilities, receiving by tank truck, the price to the public of refined illuminating gasoline is set at 84 FMG per liter;

--For retailers other than those indicated in the preceding paragraph, the price is 89 FMG per liter;

--The can containing 18 liters is set at 1,782 FMG;

In case of fractional sale of the can's contents, the price is set at 89 FMG per liter.

For localities other than those indicated on line b/--first paragraph, only the costs of lawful transport can be added to the sale prices to the consumer.

/Decree No 4750/80 fixing the selling price of gas for domestic use in 12.5 kilogram bottles./

[Table] Examples of Prices Posted at the Pump

- Key:
1. Supply depot
 2. Localities supplied (example)
 3. Price at the pump, per liter
 4. High-grade
 5. Gasoline
 6. Gas oil

5586
CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

SPANISH CEMENT AGREEMENT REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 25 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] About 30 months after the beginning of work planned for next year, a new cement plant will rise from the ground in the Mahajanga Faritany. For the Malagasy whose cement resources have been heavily encroached upon these past few years, by the needs not only of individuals, but also of the nation (CUR, construction of bridges here and there, etc.) this will be the end of the "lean kine" period. Even better, it is already forecast that only several months after the start-up of the new plant we will actually be able to export some of the cement! And what this will mean to us in terms of our balance of payments!

The news was communicated to us late yesterday afternoon, by Minister of Economy and Commerce Justin Rarivoson, in the presence of a representative of one of our partners in this project, Cesar Hassen-Bey Garcia from INITEC, an organization connected with the Spanish ministry of industry.

The technical studies are completed, and the commercial agreements have been made. Only the official finalizing of the agreements remains. According to Justin Rarivoson, this is the prelude to new and important Spanish-Malagasy achievements, the details of which will be revealed in due time. Regarding the project in question, the new cement plant will have a production capacity of 580,000 tons. A large part will be exported to an Arab country whose name is still held secret, and who will contribute the necessary financing along with the Spanish. The investment will amount to about 20 billion Malagasy francs.

There are two other important reports, but the minister has not yet committed himself to the same extent on these: this cement plant in Mahajanga will operate on coal from Sakoa, and the cement produced will be packed in sacks made using wood from Upper Matsiatra, in the province of Fianarantsoa.

A new cement plant is still planned, at Antsirabe, which will be operational in 1982, thanks to cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany, and which will have a production capacity of 180,000 T. In a few years, one should not have to speak of cement in Madagascar any more—not as at present. And for good reason!

9693
CSO: 4400

DELIVERY OF EAST GERMAN TRUCKS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Nov 80 pp 1, 2, 4

[Text] On the morning of Thursday 14 November, Toamasina celebrated the official delivery of 128 trucks, the first lot of the 1,000 trucks which the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has purchased from the GDR.

It was precisely 0845 when the special plane carrying officials of the revolutionary government landed at the Ambalamboala landing field. Members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council Mora Etienne and Ramanantsalama Jean-Baptiste; Minister of Transportation, Food and Tourism Jean Bemananjara; the ambassador from the GDR his excellency Manfred Richter; the presicomex of Mahajanga Faritany; and the secretary general of Tananarive Faritany were present. All these people were welcomed upon their descent from the plane by Mr Lahady Samzel, presicomex of the Toamasina Faritany, at the head of the representatives and the technicians from the decentralized collectives.

After a visit to the port, the procession moved towards the town hall where the ceremony would take place: raising of the flag, national anthem, and five speeches.

After having saluted the "vahiny" in the name of the people of Tamatave, the president of the fivondronana, Stephen Jacques, spoke of the beautiful weather which marked the official delivery of these trucks. He also spoke of the birth of the Transport-7 society, to take charge of and improve the transportation of goods.

He asked the heads of the society and the drivers to handle and maintain the trucks well, and those who used them to pay their charges quickly.

He thanked the revolutionary government which, he said, never ceased to be concerned with the people; a concern demonstrated again here by these trucks which will improve transportation and rapid and efficient movement of goods. He ended his speech by thanking the Ministry of Transportation, Food and Tourism, headed by Minister Jean Bemananjara.

The second speaker was the presicomex of the Toamasina Faritany who introduced to the public the officials who were present. He also thanked the people of Toamasina for showing up in such great numbers at this official ceremony marking the delivery of the 128 trucks (first lot). These trucks will be assigned to supply routes and product collection. One thousand trucks were ordered, 150 for the Toamasina Faritany (including tractors, and all to be available at the end of 1981).

Toamasina received 28 trucks from the first lot. These trucks will travel to Vatomandry, Mahanoro, Maroambo, East Fenerive, Soanierana-Ivongo...bringing supplies and collecting products. The supplying of and the collection of products from, North Mananara and Maroantsetra will be handled by ship. These trucks are sturdy and solid and well-adapted to our roads.

9693
CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

CONSULATE OPENED IN REUNION--Yesterday afternoon a Malagasy delegation, 20 strong, including Mr and Mrs Dahy Adrien, president of the administrative council of Air Madagascar; Mr and Mrs Rajaofetra Maurice, general director of Air Madagascar; and representatives of Madagascar's world trade, boarded an Air Madagascar Boeing 737 connecting Tananarive with St-Denis on Reunion. This delegation was going to enhance with its prestige the reception marking the opening of the consulate of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in Reunion. Jacques Rasendrasirofo, regional representative of Air Madagascar in Reunion, will be officially installed this weekend as honorary consul from the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to Reunion.
[Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 22 Nov 80 p 1] 9693

CSO: 4400

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

ARMY POLITICAL INSTRUCTORS MEET—The first meeting of political instructors at unit level of the Mozambique Armed Forces FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], ended in Maputo yesterday. The closing ceremony was attended by the FPLM political commissar, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza. In a message read on the occasion, the participants expressed their support for the decisions taken during the recent sessions of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and the Peoples' Assembly. They also stated that other meetings similar to the one which ended yesterday should be held more often for the exchange of experience which is very valuable for the implementation of political education programs in our defense forces. In his address, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza stressed the need increasingly to heighten the scientific level of the officers, NCOs and soldiers so that our armed forces may duly discharge the tasks which are assigned to them. The participants contributed 2000 meticals in support of drought victims. [Text] [LD031552 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 3 Jan 81 EA]

CSO: 4401

NAMIBIA

SECOND-TIER GOVERNMENT SWORN IN, MUDGE SPEAKS

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 1 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Last Friday, the newly elected Colored Council was sworn in in the council chamber of Khomasdal. In the Colored Council two parties are represented: the Labor Party with 11 seats and the Liberal Party with 4 seats.

Jacobus F. (Jaapie) Bok was elected chairman, and Muhammad A. Stuart, deputy chairman. The executive committee of the Colored Council consists of five members: David Bezuidenhout, Harry Booyens, Raymond Diergaardt, William A. Phillips and Barnie Barnes, with Barnes as chairman.

The opening speech was made by Dirk Mudge, who arrived 15 minutes behind schedule. Mudge reminded the council briefly of developments leading to the independence of other African countries, and the chaos and poverty that followed. Nevertheless, every citizen of this country should join the common desire for independence, with one difference however: the government should not abuse its power but rather put it in the service of progress and peace.

Mudge also reminded the representatives that our country as well as South Africa is threatened by Russian communist imperialism and that all citizens of the country must join the common effort. The real threat, however, does not come from that side alone but also from racism. In Africa especially, racism on both sides has contributed to general chaos because those people who could have made an important contribution to the development of the continent were driven out by reverse racism. These mistakes should not be repeated, cooperation and peace should be sought instead.

Mudge blamed the Western powers and SWAPO for the failure of the UN peace plan. In order to save what can be saved, they now want to hold an all-party conference which, however, is already in hopeless disarray over confusion and interpretation. Mudge suggested that all parties involved should find the solution to the problems at round-table discussions.

Mudge gave a clear warning to those officials who are no longer happy here. They would do well to reconsider their position, because an official who is not happy here cannot do good work. However, Mudge promised all those officials who love this country and work accordingly that they will be treated with special consideration.

8889
CSO: 4403

NAMIBIA

UN CONFERENCE ON SWA STILL AN UNCERTAINTY

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 24 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] United Nations-- Dr Kurt Waldheim's report on his most recent efforts to implement the UN plan for the independence of SWA/Namibia will be published today at the earliest. On Friday, the UN secretary general was still consulting with representatives of the frontier states and the five Western powers.

At the request of several black African countries--especially Nigeria and Senegal--the debate on SWA/Namibia which was to begin in the UN General Assembly today was postponed for 2 days because of the Waldheim report.

The report of the UN secretary general is awaited with great interest and will not be without effect on the SWA/Namibia debate. Several members of the UN Plenary Assembly want to put more pressure on South Africa through the Security Council in case the South African government does not accept the proposals contained in the Waldheim plan which are to a great extent still secret.

Informed circles in New York predict that the South African UN delegation will demand participation in the SWA/Namibia debate; for years now, South African Embassy representatives have not been admitted to the Plenary Session. The most important question to be clarified in the Waldheim report is the status of the internal Namibian parties. Whereas South Africa insists that at an all-party conference SWA/Namibian parties should speak for themselves, SWAPO wants to negotiate only with the South African government. In a press release published during the weekend by the Angolan new agency ANGOP, SWAPO again confirms its willingness to sit down at the conference table with the South African government. SWAPO would not object if South African delegation members belonged to parties like the DTA, but an all-party conference is out of the question, according to the announcement. Because the South African Government constantly refers to UN partiality, it will depend on Dr Waldheim's attitude toward SWA/Namibia's internal parties whether an all-party conference will be held at all.

The UN special representative for SWA/Namibia is in Africa at present in order to insure support by black African countries for the planned all-party conference. Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe have accepted proposals for a conference of this kind, as diplomatic sources report. Tanzanian President

Julius Nyerere, however, has voiced strong concerns regarding this plan. Nyerere wants to adhere strictly to UN Resolution 435.

Western diplomats hope, however, that the other black African countries will change the Tanzanian president's mind. A preimplementation conference offers the best possibilities for influencing the South African Government to set a date for the implementation of the UN plan (Resolution 435). Talks between the South African Government and SWAPO are not believed to be very effective, according to the five Western powers, because negotiations of this kind can be extended over an indefinite period of time.

The idea of an all-party conference was given serious consideration for the first time at the end of the most recent Pretoria talks. Originally, the conference was to be held at the beginning of December in Freetown, Sierra Leone, but the date has meanwhile been postponed and Gaborone, Maputo and Salisbury are mentioned as possible conference sites.

Political observers in Windhoek are reported to believe that the conference will be held in Lusaka in the beginning of January.

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NAMIBIA

OBSTACLES IN PATH OF INDEPENDENCE DISCUSSED

Dakar AFRICA in French Nov 80 pp 52-54, 110

[Article by Attilio Gaudio: "Is Namibia's Independence a Mirage?"]

[Text] There are many Africans who cannot yet understand why independence seems to remain inaccessible to Namibia, and why the guerrilla warfare threatened by SWAPO has been marking time for years without arriving at decisive military results after the fashion of the other liberation movements. Although militarily the explanation depends in large part on the nature of the terrain--immense desert, enabling South African forces to pinpoint easily the opponent's movements--, politically, the situation as seen from inside appears to be more complex than it is elsewhere.

The Last Barrier

This ancient German territory of the African Southwest is chiefly influenced by the ancestral rivalries of the ethnic groups and by the apparent social integration effort accomplished by the white authorities. In a way, South Africa is repeating in Namibia the negative experience of Smith in what was Rhodesia, but it has at the disposal of its policy Muzorewas who are more listened to and more intelligent than the bishop of Salisbury. And SWAPO and those who are on the outside are having trouble seeing that reality.

As far as Pretoria is concerned, Namibia is the last barricade separating it from the Cubans and the Soviets, as well as a sure economic potential. Of the 931,000 inhabitants of the territory, 113,000 are Europeans, including 60,000 Afrikaners, 38,000 Germans and less than 10,000 English. Most of the Germans settled in Namibia during the Kaiser's imperial period; between the two world wars there was an immigration of German Jews affected by racial laws. These Jews still live apart from the German community, which remains fiercely anti-Semitic and which puts its imprint on the architecture of the cities, the street names, the cuisine and the system of industrial management.

The capital, Windhoek, has at least ten Protestant sects, Catholic missions and synagogues, and the radio programs are broadcast in three European and three Bantu languages. In this mosaic of populations and cultures the system of apartheid seems less rigid than in the other South African provinces with respect to everyday relations between whites, half-castes and blacks, although it is maintained in the schools, hospitals and restaurants. The health situation is good: 170 centers, clinics and modern hospitals, including 21 for whites, 17 for half-castes and 132 for

blacks. There is one doctor per 6,000 inhabitants, and the administration allots 12.50 rands per inhabitant to health (1 rand = 250 CFA francs), compared to 4.60 in Zambia, 2.50 in Ghana and 1.30 in Kenya.

The native population is made up of 11 ethnic groups, dominated by the Ovambo and the Herero, who in the past were very often at war with each other. Most of the partisans of SWAPO are Ovambo, while the Herero have let themselves be tempted by the "internal solution" recommended by the South African Republic. Thus, 90 percent of the troops who are fighting Sam Nujoma's guerrillas are colored.

The South African command at Windhoek estimates at about 4,000 men the SWAPO members who have infiltrated from Zambia and Angola into the Caprivi corridor and into the Ovambo region, and at least 400 the "terrorists" who are managing to penetrate further south, to carry out sabotage attempts and actions. About 100 SWAPO leaders are currently in prison, including the historic leader, Toivo, who is locked up on Robben Island with Nelson Mandela and whose popularity with the Namibian nationalists is intact. The South African Republic keeps a military force in the territory that the UN estimates at 50,000 men, but Pretoria talks of only 18,000. In addition, it has created tribal armies for each of the 11 ethnic groups.

A Mosaic of Parties

Among the political parties, five which were formed recently are supporting the South African side. The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), led by a white native of South Africa, Dirk Mudge, is also approved by the FRG and the United States. Grouping together the 11 organizations representative of the ethnic groups at the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference (1975-1977), the DTA is demanding a federal independence within the framework of a close collaboration with Pretoria, especially in the military and economic sectors, and guarantees a certain internal tribal autonomy.

The AKTUR (Action Front for the Preservation of Turnhalle Principles) inherited the most fiercely "white" wing of the old national party, after Dirk Mudge's resounding secession. The Christian Democratic Party of M.B. Pillay and the Herstigte Nasionale Partei [translation unknown] are also in favor of strengthening the white domination. Finally, the Rehoboth Liberation Front is a small tribal party formed by a group of half-caste natives of the South African Republic.

On the Namibian political scene, midway between SWAPO and the parties favorable to entente with Pretoria, one finds the National Namibian Front (NNF). Founded in 1977, the NNF is a rather homogeneous coalition of several organizations of tribal origin, a national movement before SWAPO--the SWANU, and a small white English-speaking party, the inheritor of the local branch of the South African United Party.

The Toughening of the Moderates

It is obvious that after Mugabe's victory in Zimbabwe the South African leaders are no longer underestimating the possibility of a victory by SWAPO's president, Sam Nujoma, if the UN plan for general elections were to be applied. Dirk Mudge's moderate and multiracial party hardened its positions on its initial program in favor of an accord between Pretoria and the UN and on direct participation by SWAPO in the electoral battle. According to what we heard in DTA leadership circles, the DTA no longer wants to be moderate because "the West only has respect for the extremists of SWAPO" and "elections organized by the UN would inevitably bring about a Marxist

government directed by the SWAPO in power, since the UN openly supports the terrorist organization..."

Mudge proposed creating a Namibian national army and a series of administrative reforms that pave the way for an internal settlement. Pretoria did not wait long to take the DTA's proposals seriously, and it has just decided on compulsory conscription throughout the African Southwest, which means the advent of a genuine fratricidal confrontation.

Favorable to the theses of the DTA and the South African government are certain minority representatives of the churches, including Reverend Kalanguia, an Anglican and Ovambo pastor, who came out against any democratic solution in Namibia, while objecting to the UN's requiring elections in the territory; this has never been required in Angola, for example.

The Namibian clergy has always had a very important role since the beginning of the German protectorate (1884), especially in the field of education and health. Today these missions are largely Africanized and very close to the people, whose hostility toward the Boer occupant they share. It is therefore completely normal to see pastors and priests occupying positions of leadership in SWAPO. The South African administration has on several occasions had an opportunity to expel religious of the highest hierarchies, such as three bishops suspected of having aided the liberation movement. A Council encompassing the six most important churches was created to oppose the "illegal" presence of the South African Republic. The United Evangelical Lutheran Church, directed by Lucas de Vries, alone has 350,000 faithful.

South Africa's Real Reasons

Although South Africa is persisting in its policy of bilateral entente with the nationalistic movements of the interior and in its stubborn effort to find a black disposed to play the Namibian Muzorewa, it should be no secret that this is being done chiefly to prevent the fabulous mining wealth of the territory and the Atlantic port of Walvis Bay from changing hands. Not counting uranium, Namibia is currently in fourth place in absolute value among the ore-exporting African countries. The exploitation of ore is unarguably a monopoly of the South African, British, American, Canadian, German, French and Japanese multinationals.

Ali year the port of Walvis Bay is cluttered with ore tankers that take away from Namibia thousands of tons of uranium, copper, lead, diamonds, vanadium, platinum, gold, magnesium, manganese and chrome. Moreover, this port is a very serious point of friction between the South African government, the UN and SWAPO. The present South African Republic claims that it wishes to keep in its permanent possession this maritime enclave, which was annexed in August 1884 by the Cape Colony. But the future independent Namibian state would be smothered if it were to be deprived of Walvis Bay, its only outlet to the sea.

Every year about 2,000,000 tons of merchandise pass through, and the port has recently been provided with a drydock. But it is chiefly for strategic and military reasons that Pretoria refuses to envisage its abandonment. This is the South African navy's northernmost port, and the "sailors" of the fleet at anchor in the roads serve as reinforcement troops for the police and defense forces that protect the ore railroad and the port installations from SWAPO sabotage.

Not mincing words, Prime Minister Botha spoke as follows of the naval base at the opening of the new roadstead (which adds 18.4 hectares of water area to the 11.4 existing at the beginning): "These installations are available to any country that wishes to be on good terms with us, and to its own profit. As for the others, let them be aware of this: we, too, are in a position to make use of reprisals, swiftly and effectively. Our missile-carrying ships can use any one of our ports as a base for action to protect our interests. The men of our navy, just like those who serve in the army, are on guard at the border to protect our port installations and our commercial transactions, a task they perform well, with effectiveness and devotion."

Sam Nujoma Denounces

Military power and the South African desire for domination did not prevent SWAPO from commemorating the 14th anniversary of the armed struggle launched by a handful of nationalists on 26 August 1966. Just before leaving for South Africa we met with President Sam Nujoma, who was going to speak at the International Conference for Solidarity Toward the Namibian People, which took place from 11 to 13 September at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. "As things are now," he told us, among other things, SWAPO and the Namibian people have no other alternatives than to intensify the armed struggle against the racist South African regime. Pretoria no longer has any chance to eliminating SWAPO, at least unless it exterminates every living thing in Namibia."

The nationalist leader passes very harsh judgment on all Namibian blacks who agree to collaborate with the South African occupation authorities, or who accept the white administration policy that tends to create Bantustans [territories set aside for black people] on Namibian territory. In conclusion, Sam Nujoma explained that the "repeated aggressions by racist South Africa against the Namibian people, which culminated last 1 July in the installation of a so-called Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of the colonist Dirk Mudge, the former deputy administrator of SA in Namibia, have brought about an increasingly grave situation."

It is in fact a "repetition of the unilateral declaration of Rhodesian-variety independence that imposes Bantustans against the will and the political aspirations of our people. Moreover, the Pretoria regime has announced the creation of a so-called African Southwest Army, made up of elements recruited on a tribal basis, whose goal is to subjugate our people by terror. These opportunistic elements are generally heavily armed and are positioned at strategic points: labor towns (compounds), African townships, schools, hospitals and churches."

But above all, Sam Nujoma thinks, at the beginning of September the regime instituted a compulsory conscription for all able-bodied Namibians over 14, for the purpose of "feeding its war machine, replenishing the growing number of defections in its army and raising the soldiers' low morale. This aggression brought with it a wave of terror, murders in cold blood, arrests, incarcerations, torture, detention and kidnapping of representative members and sympathizers of SWAPO. These actions are obvious proof that the regime has no intention whatsoever of promoting the efforts of the international community with a view to decolonizing Namibia through negotiations. In fact, during the three and a half years of negotiations the Pretoria junta has clearly shown its lack of sincerity and its stubbornness. At every stage it has presented new demands and new preconditions, with the aim of postponing the putting in place of the UN plan, trying especially to evade any UN initiative. Moreover, the regime arrogated to itself once more the right to organize in Namibia at the end of this year, elections for whites only."

The Military Aspect of the Conflict

[Sidebar]

The military aspect in Namibia is taking an increasingly important place. In fact, since Angola's independence under the aegis of the MPLA and the massive arrival of the Cubans in that country, Pretoria and Windhoek have something to worry about. The problem is now a dual one: on the one hand it is a matter of being a deterrent force sufficient to counter the Soviet influence in South Africa; on the other hand it is a matter of breaking up the offensive of the SWAPO guerrillas who have been operating on the Angola border for several years.

At the present time the Pretoria troops stationed in Namibia have to "defend" a 1,450-km border from the Atlantic to the Caprivi where four countries meet: Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe. But the "hot zones" are limited to the 450 km of the border of Ovamboland, a region where the guerrillas are very active and enjoy the support of the majority of the population, and to the plains of Kaokoland in the northwestern part of the country. Another hot spot is the hydroelectric power plant at Ruacana, which straddles Namibia and Angola and is the object of repeated sabotage by SWAPO.

To combat the occupation troops the nationalist organization is using the same guerrilla tactics used by all the world's similar movements: it does not attack the South African army frontally, but commits acts of sabotage, attacks (mines), extortion against the traditional chiefs or assassinations of isolated farmers. This tactic hardly has a chance of evolving into anything less than a foreign military intervention by the side of SWAPO. The struggle is far too unequal. The opposing forces are ill matched.

The Opposing Forces

On the nationalist side, SWAPO's total forces number around 4,000 to 6,000 men. The guerrillas are being advised by instructors from East Germany and the USSR and are receiving constantly perfected weapons from the Eastern countries.

Against this handful of men South Africa has deployed 40,000 to 50,000 soldiers to the Namibian frontiers. The regular armed forces in Namibia currently include 20 percent black and white Namibians, which according to South African military people represents an armed force equal to that of Botswana, Gabon or Kenya. The main strength of the Namibian troops lies in the infantry, with the famous 41st Battalion, the Boshimans, as well as in logistics. There is an air army with a few planes, but there is no fleet. The pay is 110 rands (11,000 CFA francs) a month, the same for all, with no discrimination. Military service lasts two years and will soon be compulsory. Most enlist to escape the unemployment that is very high in the country.

Since 1 August the South African Namibian troops are no longer dependent directly upon Pretoria. They are divided into Namibian territorial troops and South African troops (80 percent), both answerable to the authority of Namibia's general administrator.

The Stick Before the Carrot

South African military strategy in Namibia has changed appreciably in recent years. Until 1977 the army of Pretoria in Ovamboland behaved just like any colonial army of occupation: brutality, desecration and torture were current practices. Up until the time when the military understood that in that kind of warfare military victory counts for only 20 percent. The South Africans then set up what they call the "Burgersake," a kind of general development of populations and regions supplemented by active propaganda on the part of the government. Soldiers are used in teaching, in agriculture and livestock raising, for veterinary care, in the health services, and finally to instruct the populations, to help them raise their standard of living. But at the moment there is no sign that the Namibians prefer the carrots offered them today over the blows of yesterday's stick.

A Murderous War

[Sidebar]

According to the South African authorities, 1,000 guerrillas were killed in 1979, and 800 to the end of June 1980. To break up the enemy's resistance, South African soldiers are carrying out bloody raids in Angola. The most murderous, the raid on Cassinga, destroyed the camps of Moscow and Vietnam refugees, 200 km into Angola, and caused 1,000 deaths.

This year, operation "Smokeshell" on 12 June destroyed SWAPO bunkers some km from the frontier. According to the South Africans 360 guerrillas and 16 Namibian soldiers were killed and 250 tons of military materiel were seized.

Last October the South African raids in Angola caused the death of 29 persons, according to a source in Luanda.

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NAMIBIA

EBERHARD HOFMANN DISCUSSES NAMIBIA ISSUE

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in German 24 Nov 80 p 6

[Article by Eberhard Hofmann]

[Text] For a month now, the Namibia question has again moved into the center of interest among the international groups concerned. Participation by our own people in actions essential for the future development of SWA/Namibia has temporarily been restricted by the elections of ethnic group representatives to the so-called second-tier government.

From Pretoria and the front-line states to London and New York, there is intensive diplomatic activity regarding the Namibia question. This development must be taken seriously, and it is a fallacy to assume that the solution plan according to Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council is no longer of immediate importance after the two-year delay.

South Africa is very seriously involved in preparatory talks about the next round of negotiations. The special UN representative for SWA/Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, is visiting the front-line states in order to secure their participation in a "preparatory conference" for the implementation of the UN solution plan for SWA/Namibia. Participation by these states--Botswana, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique--is certain. Only Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has expressed concerns about South African conditions that more things should be discussed than just the details of the implementation of the UN solution plan.

The South African government, Namibia's political parties, SWAPO and the front-line states are awaiting the next Waldheim report, which explains the most recent developments in the Namibia dispute. This report contains a summary of the results of the most recent talks between the UN negotiating team under the leadership of Brian Urquhart, special secretary for political affairs, and the government in Pretoria. Even though the UN negotiating team is reported not to have received a firm deadline for the implementation of the solution plan, no secret is made of the fact that shortly before his departure Urquhart did receive a date on the basis of which the UN Secretariat in New York can take action.

At the beginning of the week, the UN General Assembly wanted to start routine discussions on the Namibia question, and there are draft resolutions calling once again for the nomination of SWAPO as the "only and authentic" representative of the population of SWA/Namibia. OAU countries also want to enforce sanctions

against South Africa if South Africa does not offer credible indications that the Namibia question will be solved without further delay and UN supervision.

The Western powers sent an unmistakable message to Pretoria that they will no longer be in a position to avert sanctions from South Africa. There are also no illusions in the South African press that once sanctions are imposed they will not be revoked after the solution of the Namibia question, but that instead punitive measures of this kind are tied to changes in South Africa's constitution which Pretoria cannot consider right now.

The fact that the UN Plenary Session has once more postponed its meeting at the last minute indicates that the UN Secretariat at this late hour is working on important documents which will have an influence on the development of the Namibia debate.

The all-party conference planned for the beginning of December in an African country, Sierra Leone or Zambia, has meanwhile been postponed into January. It is important for South Africa, in this connection, that by then the change in the American government to President Reagan will have taken place. It will be the aim of the all-party conference to force South Africa to accept a binding date for the implementation of the UN solution plan. Even though South Africa is reported to have given the United Nations the beginning of March 1981 as a possible starting point, this date will again have to be changed because the all-party conference on settling the details of the implementation of the UN solution plan has been moved up from December 1980 to January 1981, and the United Nations needs a preparatory time of six weeks before the specific date on which a ceasefire can be proclaimed for the northern border of SWA/Namibia.

A period of six weeks is needed to mobilize the personnel and supervisory machinery for UN action in SWA/Namibia, and to move everything into position.

The all-party conference brings into focus one aspect which has not played a role in previous Namibia negotiations. South Africa would like to address the conference on the implementation of Resolution 435 (the solution plan), as it has been known for two years. But Pretoria also insists on discussing "other matters," which means that the conference agenda is to deal with discussions in principle on a constitution for an independent SWA/Namibia. In doing so, the conference would anticipate the election of a constitutional assembly under UN supervision.

Another question should be clarified in this connection: what will the status of Namibia's internal parties at this conference be? South Africa is interested in achieving equality status for Namibia's parties beside SWAPO, and then withdraw to the role of an observer. The demand for equality of all political parties and movements is in keeping with recognized democratic principles. On the other hand, it appears that in view of the deep tensions inside the government party of Pretoria it is advisable for South Africa to be no more than a protective hand in the background of the conference and leave the initiative to the DTA and other Namibian parties.

We want to raise here another question on which we do not want to speculate right now, and which must remain unanswered for the present time: Why does South Africa want to see discussions on the implementation of Resolution 435 at an all-party conference extended into discussions on the future constitution of SWA/Namibia?

NAMIBIA

CONCEPT OF NATIONALISM, PATRIOTISM DISCUSSED

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 27 Nov 80 p 7

[Editorial by Arthur Suren: "False Nationalism"]

[Text] In connection with the concept of "homeland policy" South Africa has coined a "nation" concept which is not right. This concept, therefore, is not only constantly misunderstood abroad, but is also used here, in SWA/Namibia, in a way that constantly evokes new controversy. As with many other things, these things too should be put in their proper places.

"Nation is always connected with the concept of a national unit, and is related to "race" or "ethnic group" only if an ethnic group is identical with the corresponding national unit. This, however, is hardly ever the case. In most cases, a national unit combines several ethnic and cultural groups into one united people. The "nation" is the people, who, with the help of a certain government, pursue common interests of life and culture. The stronger the consciousness of a united nation is developed in each citizen of the different ethnic groups, the more firmly the government can fulfill its political tasks internally and abroad.

It is not a question here of giving the reader a scientific definition of the concept of "nation" which would be valid once and for all. That is really not possible through honest thought processes because both the content and the values of a nation concept change in the course of historical development. A national consciousness must therefore be newly formed and reinforced again and again in a vigorous manner.

Germany after World War II has shown especially clearly how difficult it can be to unite one people under the consciousness of one nation. The division of Germany has not let the discussion on common national aspects of the two German states come to an end up to the present time. But at least in West Germany ethnic groups like the Hessians, the inhabitants of Hamburg, Baden or Kehding (a small stretch of land in the northern part of Lower Saxony) consider themselves, in spite of their pride in the cultural and historical particularities of their ethnic groups, in every respect part of the Federal German nation.

A comparison of this kind is perfectly admissible in regard to our country and state of SWA/Namibia. We are a South-West African or Namibian nation (the particular connotation is not of essential importance), as many-colored as the

picture as the country's ethnic groups may be. It is right to talk in this connection about the population of the Tswana, the Ovambo (and their tribal groups), the Afrikaners, British or Germans, but it is absolute nonsense to talk about a nation of the Ovambos or, even worse, of the whites.

Talk of this kind reveals, not last of all, the misleading policies applied to NP members by the NP leaders. True nationalism and patriotism can imply only the total interests of SWA/Namibia, and this includes all ethnic groups. The common SWA/Namibian national interests are so varied that it is superfluous to mention at all those that are not common, or even to want to sell them as patriotic.

If, as a comparison, one describes the nation in terms of a house with several floors located at the edge of a certain district, one cannot say that only those living on the upper floors belong to the nation, that those living on the lower floors are to be ignored and one could just as well let them drown in the district's next flood. In that case, nobody should be surprised if those living below panic in their extreme danger and break through the basement walls which will make the entire house collapse and eventually bring death to all inhabitants.

Likewise, nobody should be deceived by another NP claim. The NP won 48 percent of the votes cast by white voters. Considering the fact that of the 1 million inhabitants of SWA/Namibia approximately 100,000 are white, the margin of NP votes amounts to only 4.8 percent. Also controversial is the fact that the NP received several thousand votes (the exact amount is really not important) from government officials. Most of these people are only "on loan" from South Africa; they voted for themselves and for the interests of South Africa, they do not count as part of the electorate of the nation of SWA/Namibia.

This means that in the secondary level elections the NP did not even get a majority of votes from the white ethnic groups of the nation of SWA/Namibia (even if the votes cast for the HNP were added to those of the NP). Given this ridiculous percentage of votes received, the NP has no right at all to speak for the total population of SWA/Namibia.

What the NP proclaims today is not nationalism or SWA/Namibian patriotism but outright criminal separatism which has never, anywhere in the world, contributed to the prosperity of a nation.

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BILLS BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 26 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] During yesterday's brief session of the National Assembly, several bills were submitted and the resignations of five representatives were announced.

A. H. du Plessis, leader of the SWA/NAMIBIA National Party and former South African Minister, resigned from the National Assembly, and his place will be taken by Frans van Zyl. Kosie Pretorius will take the place of Jan de Wet as Auktur representative in the National Assembly. Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, David Bezuidenhout and H. D. Booyens resigned as National Assembly representatives. Alex Woodman was appointed as one of the new colored representatives in the National Assembly, the other representatives in the National Assembly, the other representatives must still be nominated.

During the National Assembly session yesterday afternoon, Damara representative Richard Xoagub submitted a bill requesting that the administrator general should investigate the possibility of legislation which would guarantee basic human rights to every inhabitant of the country. A constitutional court and an independent commissioner should supervise the implementation of this law.

Council of Ministers member K Riruako announced that he would submit a bill requesting that A. G. Hough establish as soon as possible a separate supreme court for SWA/Namibia.

In the name of D. Mudge, Dr B. Africa requested an increase in the budget. Other bills requested changes in the National Bank law, in the law on mines and minerals, and in the law on boxing and wrestling.

Hans Roehr, the only NCDP representative in the National Assembly, submitted a bill requesting that the National Assembly speak out in the strongest terms against intimidation by persons, parties or groups--especially at election time; that the National Assembly express its regrets over intimidation and suppression to which the NCDP was exposed by certain DTA members during the election campaign and the election in Cavango; that the National Assembly advise the administrator general to declare null and void the secondary-level elections in Cavango, and to hold truly free and just elections in Cavango before June 1981; that the administrator general be requested to turn over to the National Assembly and for public use the documents and sworn statements that attest to the law violations cited above and were submitted to the chief election officer and the administrator general.

ENDEAVORS TO STEM EXPLOITATION OF MINERAL WEALTH

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 28 Nov pp 1-2

[Text] "Foreign investors are exploiting the mineral wealth of SWA/Namibia without giving anything of equivalent value to the country in return--action must be taken against this practice. SWA/Namibia is not as rich in minerals as everybody thinks, the country needs these resources," emphasized Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the National Assembly yesterday without defining exactly who these "foreign investors" are.

On 15 September the AZ had already pointed out that the National Assembly must close a loophole in the mining law: this loophole covers a special form of mining and withdrawal laws that are cheap and valid for large areas, but only for 6 months, which can, however, be extended by different organizations through second persons so that nobody else can prospect in these areas. Yesterday the National Assembly debated an appropriate change in this law.

According to well-informed sources, the law on "withdrawal of mining rights" has been in force since 1968 and was habitually violated because after expiration of the 6-month duration a new application was submitted under another name (even though by a person who was in the confidence or a member of the same firm!), and after another 6 months registration was renewed in the firm's own name. As the AZ stated on 15 September, this practice was used "countless times by almost all individuals and firms in the mining industry." Joey Julius, who submitted the bill requesting the National Assembly to change this law, yesterday expressed the opinion that it was especially the directors of firms who had been renewing mining rights for a second or third time.

Discussion on withdrawal rights began in April after an appeal by Hochmetall (Pty) Ltd Against G. E. Swanson Enterprises (Pty) Ltd.

Julius said that a committee consisting of members of the department of Commerce and Mining have investigated this matter by order of the National Assembly in order to find ways of closing the loopholes in the mining law. Other interested parties, such as SWALU and the Department of Environmental Protection, were also consulted.

Speaking for Aktur, Eben van Zijl reminded the National Assembly that it is often the small prospectors who make the big discoveries; it is possible that the law

change proposed by Julius is not in the interest of SWA/Namibian mining. Don't throw the baby out with the bath water, warned van Zijl.

Werner Neef discussed this problem from the point of view of a farm owner. As long as prospecting is going on on the farm, the farmer is at a disadvantage and future buyers can be scared away. The country urgently needs additional income through mining enterprises, and the withdrawal law should therefore be rescinded.

Dirk Mudge also emphasized that normal prospecting is impossible under these circumstances because large parts of SWA/Namibia are already closed to prospecting by existing mining rights. New laws should see to it that prospecting is carried on in a more meaningful manner.

Attorney Percy Niehaus supported Judge's statements: "What is happening at the present time is that large parts of the country are put aside for firms who will later on make much profit from them. And the country is suffering under this practice." Niehaus said that he had recently been in the CDM area but did not want to accuse CDM specifically. The government should however investigate this situation carefully. It is not practical for large parts of the country to be set aside for firms, for the specific day when these firms would begin to make use of the land. SWA/Namibia has many minerals, Niehaus said, it is just a question of finding and exploiting them profitably.

8889
CSO: 4403

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SWATF 1981 INDUCTION ORDERS--General Charles Lloyd, supreme commander for the SWA/Namibia area has announced that induction orders for 1981 have been made ready and sent out. Accordingly, young men will have to report for duty in the armed forces next year. Not all men eligible for service in the armed forces have been called up; those who would like to be trained to serve as soldiers in Caocoland, Ovambo, Cavnago and Caprivi, for example, must voluntarily join the appropriate battalions in those areas. All of the young men who were called up have just completed their school education or are about to complete it. Those who want to be excused from military service must furnish valid reasons in appropriate application forms which must be sent, together with the required documents, to the Exemption Board, P/S 13307, Windhoek, before 5 December. Only those who are notified in writing that their applications have been approved will not have to report for training in the coming year. All others must comply with the induction orders and report on the day and at the time and place indicated. They will then be taken to training camp at government expense. [Excerpt] [Windhock ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 24 Nov 80 p 1] 8889

BOSMAN LEAVES NAMIBIA--General Charles Lloyd announced yesterday that several officers of the South African armed forces in Namibia have been promoted. A number of them were immediately transferred to South Africa, while new personnel from South Africa were assigned to the armed forces in Namibia. The best known among those reassigned is Brig Gen Pieter Bosman, who served for a long time as General Geldenhuys's representative in Windhoek. Brigadier Bosman has been transferred to Natal, where he will serve as commander of the Natal armed forces. J. A. Klopper of Walvis Bay has been promoted to Brigadier general and transferred to Windhoek, and Major A. Fouche, who served at headquarters in Pretoria, has been promoted to commander and will be transferred to Windhoek. [Text] Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 28 Nov 80 p 2] 8889

CSO: 4403

CASES OF ARMS SMUGGLING DEPLORED

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Dec 80 p 2576

(Text)

Reports from Lagos indicated that arms smuggling into the country has been on the increase in recent years. Calls have been made to the Federal Government to make arms smuggling a capital offence. In a commentary, the Federal Radio Corporation said:

"The latest incident of the smuggling of arms into the country was the one at the Murtala Muhammed airport about a fortnight ago where some dangerous weapons including double-barrel guns were found in the possession of a Nigerian returning from London. And at the same time a couple found in possession of three guns each was apprehended by security men. Some months ago there were reports that some Nigerians in the United States carried out substantial arms sales."

"It is disturbing that in spite of the stringent conditions governing the possession of firearms, coupled with strict security checks at our borders and our international airports, arms are still smuggled into the country. The blame can be put squarely at the doors of international arms merchants and their collaborators within the country . . . Guided by profit motives, international arms merchants cash in on the apparent political and economic strains in most of the Third World countries . . . The greater part of the blame however goes to the unpatriotic Nigerian who seek alliances with these blood merchants."

"There is no doubt that this category of citizens move either out of the love of financial gain or

in order to settle a political cause through violence. Like their foreign collaborators this group of Nigerians has no respect for the law of land, nor the untold deaths and suffering their selfish motives could bring to millions of Nigerians.

"A great deal of such arms find their way into the ordinary hands of anti-social elements who night and day terrorise ordinary citizens, depriving them of their property or at times their lives. These all cause the notorious armed robberies.

"An even worse case is that of the politically motivated citizens committed to some idea of having his way or otherwise seeking to destabilise the society through violence. It is of utmost importance to prevent a few self-seekers from plunging the whole country into calamity. This is why it is necessary at this stage to review the laws governing arms importation into the country with the view to make illegal importation of arms a capital offence. Since Nigerian illegal importers of arms either personally have the aim of causing a bloody upheaval within the country, or aid and abet others to undermine peace and stability, the offence should be viewed on the same line as murder and treason.

"Of equal importance is the need to tighten the security checks at our borders and entry points . . . It is a duty incumbent to members of the public to co-operate with law enforcement agents in their efforts to track down the illegal arms dealers. This they can do by reporting to the police any lone cases of arms importation or the stock-piling of arms by unauthorised individuals."

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

BLACK-OUT IN MAJOR CITIES--Lagos, Kaduna, Ibadan, Kano and some other cities in the country were hit by power failure for a few days from December 5 because of industrial action by some Senior Staff Association members of the Corporation. NEPA's acting relations manager, Alhaji Sanusi Olagunji, said that the Senior Staff Association was requesting automatic promotions for all officers that had served the corporation for more than two years on grade level salary 07 to grade level 13 (a salary raise from about N3,000 to N7,000). Alhaji Olagunji said the management considered the raise abnormal and unreasonable and refused to implement it. Reports from Lagos said that business was paralysed for about three days, water taps would not run, the National Assembly could not sit because of heat, food rotted in refrigerators and families who had been used to air conditioners in their homes had a taste of the heat the common man suffers every day in Nigeria. Sources described the "nationwide blackout" as the first in Nigeria. It was reported that the House of Representatives has ordered an inquiry into the "bitter incident."

[Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Dec 80 p 2576]

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY DATA BANK--The Minister of Science and Technology, Dr. Sylvester Ugoh, has said that his ministry had completed plans to establish a science and technology data bank and an information complex during the Fourth National Development Plan. Dr. Ugoh said that the Ministry's Research Extension and Liaison Services will be strengthened and more funds will be provided for the evaluation of validation of all scientific information obtainable from the country's universities, tertiary institutions, research institutes and industrial establishments. The Minister challenged any Nigerian who has claims to any invention to come forward for the evaluation of their claims. He gave assurances that if the claims were inventive or innovative and technically viable, they would be further developed. A panel of experts on the Encouragement and Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities had been set up for the evaluations, the Minister announced. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Dec 80 p 2578]

CSO: 4420

VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA STRENGTHENS RELATIONS

Victoria NATION in English 23 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Minister for Administration and Political Organisation, Mr Guy Sinon, returned home last Saturday after spending a week in Yugoslavia.

Minister Sinon, accompanied by Mr. Raymond Clarisse, the People's Assembly Member for Mont Fleuri district, toured the country at the invitation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

The visit enabled the representatives of the two parties to discuss matters of common interest, political, social and cultural.

Mr. Sinon said yesterday that there were many things in common between the two countries and Seychelles could learn a lot from Yugoslavia.

Stressing the good, friendly and brotherly relations that exist between the people of Seychelles and Yugoslavia, Minister Sinon said that although we cannot help non-aligned Yugoslavia financially, we can give her moral support.

The delegation also visited several development projects including the city of Split, which is a big attraction for tourists.

Yesterday Minister Sinon presented a cheque for R. 30,000 to the chairman and vice-chairman of the La Digue SPPF branch, Mr Cherubin Radegonde and Mr Simon Lespoir. The money will be used to build the La Digue branch office.

CSO: 4420

STUDENTS TO BENEFIT FROM SPECIAL FUND

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Dec 80 p 2543

[Text]

SOME SEVENTY students of Fourah Bay College, the scene of recent violent student demonstrations in Sierra Leone, are in for a pleasant surprise: they will benefit from a new Special Fund to help students without government grants.

Details of the surprise were revealed in London last week by Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts, parliamentary representative of Fourah Bay College and Parliamentary Special Assistant in the Sierra Leone Ministry of Finance, who was on a private visit to London to attend the wedding of his younger brother to Miss Margaret Koroma, the Sierra Leone broadcaster.

Speaking about recurring and recent student demonstrations in Sierra Leone, Mr. Akibo-Betts said student demonstrations were usually seen as a legitimate manifestation of student demands and grievances, but they were also sometimes used by miscreants and "raggamuffins" to loot and terrorise peaceful citizens, create chaos and confusion and try to impose anarchy in Sierra Leone.

Mr. Akibo-Betts rejected suggestions that the recent demonstrations should be seen as the only means to bring to the attention of Government demands for educational reforms and college requirements which also echo and reflect the mood of the society for socio-political reforms. Mr. Akibo-Betts agreed that there was the

need for the establishment of a reliable and efficient machinery based on mutual goodwill and understanding to bridge the gap between students and government.

Government's goodwill is borne out by the release of the students at the personal intervention of the President and the dropping of all criminal charges against them. President Stevens, according to Mr. Akibo-Betts, has asked the students to appoint a committee and emissaries to maintain links with the Government. The President has also assured the students that the government will not undertake any action that will frustrate the present existing goodwill. Mr. Akibo-Betts said the government has appointed a committee that will look into and review conditions of service for lecturers and the needs of Fourah Bay College and that a package deal will soon be announced for both the students and staff of Fourah Bay College.

As in 1977, student demonstrations seem to have precipitated some action from the government, though Akibo-Betts is quick to stress that the moves do not necessarily mean that the government made some concessions to the students: a broadly based salary increase to civil servants including lecturers and students has been announced; and there is definitely going to be a general election next year, which is the end of the life of the present Parliament. The elections will see a sizeable reduction in the number of Ministers, and it is preceded by a Cabinet reshuffle later this year.

That First Vice-President S. I. Koroma's application for leave has been approved and granted is believed not to be unconnected with the recent student disturbances. It is rumoured that under his acting Presidency, law enforcement officers overreacted to the student demonstrations. The event has produced a slogan reflecting governmental attitude: "Leave the kids alone! Let's work for peace, happiness and unity!"

The pleasant surprise for the 70 students is that they will benefit to the tune of Le25,000 from the special appeal fund launched by Mr. Akibo-Betts to raise Le50,000 to aid students without a government grant to continue their academic studies. Mr. Akibo-Betts also

revealed that the Lebanese community's development fund will provide about 1,000 tables and chairs for the various lecture halls to help ease the seating accommodation problems. It has also given three colour television sets and a music centre for the college common rooms.

Students' demonstrations in 1977 not only produced a general election but also led to the creation of a one-party system of government in Sierra Leone. The trend in Sierra Leone at the moment is that the government is using student protest and demands as a barometer of the country's thinking and response to governmental policies and a way of measuring prevailing political climate.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON BENEFITS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Dec 80 pp 2541, 2543

[Text]

TEACHERS, lecturers and judges have come out tops in the revised conditions of service in respect of civil and public servants in Sierra Leone. The revised conditions, which took effect on December 1, 1980, have bettered the conditions of service of these particular groups of employees as an inducement to them to remain in their professions.

Teachers who serve in remote areas in the country have been given an inducement allowance of Le25 a month. All teachers who do not live in special quarters will be given subsidies as follows:

Principals: Le30 per month.

Qualified graduate teachers in secondary schools and holders of the Higher Teachers Cert: Le20 per month

Headmasters and HTC teachers in primary schools: Le20 per month.

Other qualified teachers in primary schools: Le10 per month.

Teachers of agricultural science, pure science and mathematics have been given an inducement allowance of Le16 for graduate teachers, and Le10 for HTC holders. The travelling bonus has been increased to Le20 for each teacher irrespective of his grade. Teachers heading a subject department will be awarded an incremental credit.

The post of deputy head teacher is to be created in all primary schools with more than 300 pupils, and on promotion to this post, three incremental credits will be awarded. Qualified teachers who wish to purchase vehicles will be guaranteed by their employing authorities and the same mileage rates paid to civil servants will be applicable to them. Qualified teachers who wish to purchase refrigerators and freezers on hire purchase basis will be guaranteed by their employing authorities.

The annual grant to schools will be looked into by government to see what adjustments could be made to assist with increased expenditure on electricity, telephone and water consumption.

In the case of senior lecturers of the university, increases have been made in respect of their rent allowances at the rates of Le1,000, Le900 and Le800 per annum depending on the size of the house; head of department allowances (from Le300 to Le500 per annum), outfit allowances (from Le120 to Le250 per annum), car allowances (from Le600 to Le700 per annum). The subsistence allowances of lecturers travelling outside Sierra Leone on official business has been raised from Le75 a day to Le125 to fall in line with the rate of civil servants. Loans for the purchase of vehicles have been raised from Le5,000 to Le8,000 and for refrigerator from Le800 to Le1,000.

Similar increases but of different ratings have been awarded to the senior supporting staff of the university. The Cabinet sub-committee which was charged with responsibility to consider these revisions recommended that the pro-chancellor of the university should pursue the following matters with the university authorities:

- (a) the termination of the appointment/contract of any lecturer who has not published an article or material relating to his field of study within two years of such appointment/contract.
- (b) the position of any lecturer who has not published any acceptable work after five years in the university.

The committee further directed the Accountant General to study closely the Pay As You Earn System (PAYE) at Fourah Bay College and the anomalies on

disbursement of book and maintenance allowances to students.

Lecturers of Milton Margai Teachers' College will receive an increase in car maintenance allowance, and their mileage allowances will be increased from 15 cents and 10 cents to 30 cents, 25 cents and 20 cents per mile for official runs depending on the size of the car.

Judges were given special consideration as an inducement for the maintenance of a "strong, contented, independent, incorruptible and impartial judicature".

The non-accountable allowances of the Chief Justice, judges and other high ranking law officers have been raised from Le600 to Le1,000 per annum; and other law officers from Le500 to Le750 per annum. The subsistence allowance of the Chief Justice when he travels overseas on official business will remain Le250 a day, and other judges Le187.50 a day.

Judges serving in the provinces will be paid responsibility allowance of Le250 per annum. An entertainment allowance of Le1,500 per annum will be paid to the Chief Justice and Le750 to other judges. All judges will be provided with free fully-furnished quarters, or be paid an increased rent allowance of Le300 instead of the usual Le100 per month.

The Chief Justice will continue to receive the usual Le750 per annum responsibility allowance and is entitled to two guards (one each at day and night), a gardener and a steward, while other judges will be provided with a night guard. Each judge will be provided with an official car, and will be entitled to free medical treatment overseas if such need arises.

In the case of medical officers, petrol allowances have been raised to Le50, Le40 and Le30 per annum depending on seniority as for civil servants. Doctors and dental surgeons returning home from studies on first appointment will be allowed duty-free importation of their personal effects and a car.

For the rest of the civil/public servants, the only additional improvement to their conditions of service, apart from the across-the-board increase in car allowances, is the payment of non-accountable allowance of Le600 per annum to certain heads of departments — the financial secretary, the accountant general, the commissioner of income tax, the controller of customs and excise, and the government printer.

This revision is expected to raise the annual emolument budget by Le3,723,131.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

IAN SMITH CLAIMS MUGABE REGIME PROVOKING EMIGRATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text] "Much of the time" the actions of the Zimbabwe Government "seem calculated to provoke White emigration."

That warning is given by former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith in a lengthy article written by him and published in yesterday's London Sunday Express.

In a generally positive appraisal of the current Zimbabwean situation, Mr Smith praised Mr Robert Mugabe for the spirit of moderation he has shown.

"Regretfully, with the passage of time, some of Mr Mugabe's Ministers have made it clear that they have their own individual policies which are in conflict with Government policy as laid down at the opening of Parliament and, into the bargain, out of harmony with the spirit of Lancaster House.

"Hence we are confronted with the two faces of the Mugabe Government--a perplexing and confusing picture, not only to our own people but also to our friends outside who are trying to assist us."

Dealing with the controversy over financial assistance to the new government, Mr Smith said: "The British made it clear to us that the US and other leading countries of the Free World were fully committed to supporting Britain with generous financial aid."

But if Zimbabwe wanted the Western economic aid provided under the Lancaster House Agreement, its government would have to assure the White community of a measure of security and peace.

"To this extent our government is guilty of breaching the Lancaster House Agreement and the point is made very convincingly both in the US and the UK that if they were under an obligation to honour their part (i.e., the provision of financial assistance and investment) our government has to honour its obligations."

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

'CITIZEN' REACTS TO PRESS TAKEOVER IN ZIMBABWE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Press Grab"]

[Text]

WELL, it had to happen — in the Black African tradition.
The Argus-controlled Zimbabwean newspapers are being taken over.
White editors and other senior staff are to go; Blacks are to take over.
The once-independent Press — a Press which fought Ian Smith and his government tooth and nail — will now be owned by a Government-sponsored trust.
And that will be the end of Press freedom as Rhodesians, if not Zimbabweans, knew it.
Now we would not, in the nature of things, shed a tear for the Argus Company, which held 40 percent of Zimbabwe Newspapers (1980) Ltd, formerly the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company.
After all, it had five major newspapers in Rhodesia which gave Ian Smith a torrid time, opposing him every inch of the way after UDI, attacking military censorship (one editor published his paper with blank spaces where censored stories were to have appeared) and pressing for all those wonderful democratic policies which could lead to only one thing, majority rule.
Its newspapers in South Africa, plus those of South African Associated Newspapers, which it effectively controls, adopt very much the same line.
You know how it is.
The White Government is racist, undemocratic, self-seeking, incompetent, incapable of adjusting to the needs of the times, hidebound, misguided, foolish, stupid, insensitive to Black opinion/world opinion/Whitehall/Washington and other capitals; destructive of the rule of law; authoritarian; jackbooted; militaristic; the destroyer of Press freedom, and so on and so forth.
By contrast, if Blacks with guns fight terrorist wars they are only doing what one should expect of them, because, after all, you cannot blame them if they use violence to free themselves from the oppression of the Whites, and so on and so forth.

If, in the process of "liberation", they kill nuns, priests and missionaries, and other innocent men and women, as well as children, even shooting down a couple of civilian airliners, it is all fair in love and terrorism; it's only the White Government and its forces that are beastly and do not play the game according to the rules for such bloody confrontations between revolutionary forces, which are out to topple the existing regime, and the established authority.

Ten times worse

The supposition is that newspapers have to fight the battle for the ideal State, in which everyone has the vote, everyone has a share of the good life, and the Government is run according to the highest principles of democratic rule.

It never strikes these newspapers that there is no ideal State in this world, not even the United States, the freest of the free, where Blacks are subservient whatever the constitution and the courts might say, and where Whites not only have the capital but the power.

They do not appear to realise that however bad the system here might be under White rule, it can be ten times worse under Black rule.

For example, whereas the White Government might legislate to curb the Press, the newspapers are still in private hands, the editors are still independent and the Government has no control over the daily or weekly running of these papers or their staffs.

The newspapers, whatever the restrictions, are still free to say what they please — and do — whereas the Press in most of Black Africa is State-controlled and free only to propagate the Government viewpoint.

Nevertheless, the newspapers in White-run South Africa (as happened in Rhodesia) campaign for a situation in which the Press would inevitably

fall into the hands of a radical Government if these newspapers succeeded in their efforts to bring about majority rule.

Press freedom, which they hold so dear, would then be totally destroyed.

"The newspapers of South Africa see themselves as one of the last bastions of freedom.

This could have been said of the Zimbabwean Press with even greater force.

Now that bastion to the North is failing — and heaven help us if it falls here as well.

Thus, while we have no concern for the Argus Company, which gets what it deserves for the betrayal of the Whites by its papers in Zimbabwe, we have a very great concern for the disappearance of a free Press in our neighbouring country.

We also have a great concern for the rôle Argus-Saan newspapers are playing in South Africa, because if they, too, got their way, the Press here would follow the same fate as that of Zimbabwe.

It is time, therefore, that these newspapers came to their senses.

By all means plead for change. By all means fight for democratic values and a fair deal for the Blacks.

But don't — and that is the crux of the matter — fight for the kind of Black rule that would inevitably deny all freedoms, that of the Press being among the first to go.

SOUTH AFRICA

ISRAEL PROMISES TO RECOGNIZE VENDA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Dec 80 p 11

[Text]

VENDA has been promised recognition by Israel in the near future, the Venda President, Paramount Chief Patrick Mphephu, said at Jan Smuts airport yesterday.

The President and his party, which included the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief A M Madzivhandile, Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr F N Roete, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr G M Ramambulana, and four government officials, had just returned after an eight-day visit to Israel. Paramount Chief Mphephu said his party had discovered there were possibilities of Venda exporting wood and furniture from its indigenous forests, as well as red meat, which were scarce in Israel.

Computerised

What had impressed him during the short stay in the country was the computerised, controlled systems of irrigation used in farming development schemes. He felt these could benefit his country, which had an abundant rainfall but where water was wasted and eroded the soil.

He was also impressed by the hard-working Israelis and their dedication. The dairies, poultry farms and piggeries were "fantastic" and Venda could learn a great deal from them.

The president said he had invited Professor D Karmeli of the Technion University in Haifa to visit Venda in February next year. Prof Karmeli, an internationally recognised expert on agricultural development, would spend several months in the country advising on the possibilities of exporting Venda products.

What had least impressed his party, however, was the Israeli system of Kibbutzim, "which smacked of communism".

In Venda what was yours belonged to you", the President said.

Paramount Chief Mphephu was given a gold medal of citizenship of the city of Haifa by the Mayor, Mr Arie Gurel and an atlas produced recently by the University of Haifa.

He and his colleagues had also had the opportunity of meetings and discussions with representatives of various ministries during their stay, President Mphephu said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

FIFTEEN NAMED FOR INDIAN COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, has announced the names of the 15 nominated members of the South African Indian Council to be established on February 18, 1981.

Mr Heunis said in statement issued in Cape Town:

"In a Press statement issued by me on December 16, 1980, I announced that nominations of prospective candidates for the South African Indian Council to be established would be received between 9 am and 11 am on January 14, 1981. I further announced that the election of the 15 members to be elected would take place on February 18.

"I deem it appropriate that I should announce the names of the nominated members at an early date so that people interested in serving on the council and who have not been nominated can make the necessary arrangements to seek election.

"I therefore wish to announce that I have decided to nominate the following members on the South African Indian Council to be established with effect from February 18:

Transvaal: Mr E E Abramjee, director of companies, Laudium, Pretoria; Mr S Collakoppen, businessman, Germiston; Mr C (Dennis) Pillay, director of companies, Johannesburg; Mr I P H Mayet, director of companies, Johannesburg.

Natal: Mr S Chotai, retired school principal, Durban; Mr J B Patel, attorney, Durban; Mr R G Pillay, retired chief inspector of education, Durban; Mr A B Sing, sales consultant, Durban; Rev J Prakasham, minister of religion, Durban; Mr H A Cassim, garage owner, Dundee; Mr M M Desai, businessman, Port Shepstone; Mr Y Meolla, businessman, Stanger.

Cape Province: Dr A M Dhoodhat, gynaecologist, Port Elizabeth; Rev E J Manikam, minister of religion, Cape Town; Mr R G R Munseok, secretary of a trade union, Cape Town." — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS SLAMS 'CONVENTION' MOVE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Cas St. Leger]

[Text] The proposed launch of a "convention movement" to formulate a new South African constitution has been slammed by Minister of Internal Affairs, M J.C. Heunis.

Speaking from his holiday home in Cape Town, Mr Heunis said: "We have expressed ourselves against a convention of this type."

Asked if he would support the concept, he said: "Of course not."

He denied that any approaches had been made to him by any members of the bodies concerned, which include the Progressive Federal Party, the Labour Party, Black Sash, the Reform Party and the People's Candidates.

The Government, said Mr Heunis, had already created machinery for instituting constitutional changes for Coloured and Indian people.

However, PPP leader Mr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, who attended an informal meeting last month to discuss the formation of the movement, said that such a body would not get off the ground without Government backing.

"Only the Government can call a national convention," he said.

It was misleading, he added, to say that a national convention was in the process of being formulated. There was no formal structure at this stage.

He had attended an informal discussion with some 20 people at the Lower Houghton home of Black Sash national president Mrs Joyce Harris, which had been an attempt to find out what degree of acceptance there was to the concept.

Not anti

It was "very early days", according to Mrs Joyce Harris. She denied that Government would be excluded from the convention movement.

"This movement is not against anything; it is in favour of finding a just future for the country in a peaceful fashion," she said.

She dismissed as "untrue" a report in a Johannesburg morning newspaper, quoting a "working paper" which purportedly read: "The idea is to launch a movement, not an alliance or to simulate a national convention by holding a mini-convention without the Government being present."

There had been no agenda at the informal meeting held in her home.

"It is just a dream at the moment," said Mr Sam Solomon, Transvaal chairman of the Labour Party, which initiated the convention concept over a year ago.

"We feel that we have got to talk, even if we differ. We want to emphasise the things that bind us — we are all South Africans. At the moment, we view each other with suspicion. We must stop this."

The idea had been to bring together all parties who wanted peaceful settlement and a new constitution, even though they differed, to continue the dialogue with the Prime Minister, Mr Solomon said.

The project as an "ongoing thing", approaches had been made to Cabinet Ministers and the parties concerned would work with Government co-operation. Without Government cooperation, said Mr. Solomon, it would be a "futile exercise." The convention movement would "definitely not be anti-Government."

SOUTH AFRICA

MAJOR-GENERAL WEBSTER RETIRES FROM SADF

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Dec 80 p 5

[Article by Peter Moscardi]

[Text] THE South African Defence Force will be depleted with the retirement today of Major-General Neil Webster, SSAS, SAM, JCD, Director-General of Resources. Gen Webster, who has spent his past 45 years following a military career, retires to join the President's Council.

Yesterday, Gen Webster — innovator of the nation-wide Ride Safe scheme for troopers and promoter of the sale of National Defence Bonds and Bonus Bonds, spoke to The Citizen about his life as a soldier.

"My greatest experience throughout my career was my five years active service during the Second World War," said the 63-year-old general. "The comradeship that exists between men in the profession of arms in a war situation is an experience beyond comprehension to civilian life."

His greatest disappointment, he said, was the failure of the Defence Force to utilise to a greater degree the service of women in its ranks. "I think we are too chauvinistic in our views and I had hoped that we could have recruited many more females," he explained.

Although the softly-spoken general is every bit a family man (with 15 grandchildren), he still exudes an air of military authority and a no-nonsense approach to life makes his qualities of leadership easily detectable.

"National Service is one of the greatest assets this country possesses," he says, with firm conviction. "I have seen other countries where this has been abandoned and the result on their youth is sadly deplorable. This is why there can be little comparison between men of South Africa, Israel and Taiwan and the young men of other lands without any compulsory military service."

Expressing confidence in the military strength of South Africa, Gen Webster told The Citizen that any nation with aggressive inclinations towards this country would be up against "a formidable foe".

"I have travelled covertly and overtly to many other countries during the past 10 years of my service and I can confidently say that our Defence Force is a fighting machine of considerable might."

The general expressed the view that conventional warfare in Southern Africa was a serious possibility — but any

conflict in which South Africa was involved would not be directed against neighbouring countries, but against surrogate forces acting within neighbouring and other Southern African countries.

"However, South Africans should become more aware of the menace within our borders, which is as dangerous and threatening as anything happening on our borders or outside the country. The need to tighten our internal security never lessens," he warned.

"If you could go back in time to any period of history and be a spectator at any battle of your choice, which great battles would you select?" The Citizen asked. After considering for a moment, Gen Webster replied: "The battles of Stalingrad and Gettysburg. I would select these two for the sheer military genius contained in them."

Major-General Neil Webster — who regards General Douglas MacArthur as "the greatest soldier of this century" — will not be lost entirely to military life after his retirement. "It is my intention to keep in contact with our military veterans and to continue liaising for their welfare," he said.

CSO: 4420

MANPOWER QUIZ CONFIRMS ONGOING DEMAND FOR SKILLED LABOR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jan 81 p 18

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text] THE latest documentation on South Africa's skilled labour shortage comes from Manpower, the temporary services group which carries out a regular quarterly quiz of local commercial and industrial companies on their labour force projections.

The inquiry this time covered the first quarter of the new year, and the overall result, to quote the group's conclusion is that "the growing pressure . . . in evidence for most of 1980, for more and better trained people appears to be continuing unabated".

While particular attention is paid to the Cape Province, since it has added its weight to the demand for labour almost for the first time, the prospect of continued shortage is almost endemic to the whole economy regardless of region.

Labour needs

Overall, 23.1 percent of the respondents to the quiz plan to increase their White labour needs, against 20.6 percent in the previous quarterly survey, while only 2.4 percent plan reductions (1.4 percent), leaving 71 percent (74.7 percent) in a no-change position. The remainder are "don't knows". The results for Blacks are along similar lines.

What is planned, and what happens in these days of shortage, however, can be two vastly different things, but it is worth noting that big expansions, generally

common to both skin colours, are planned in the following sectors.

They include banking and insurance, clearing and forwarding, computers, provincial government, mining — precious metals, base metals, coal — paper printing and publishing, pharmaceuticals, vehicle manufacture.

Falls, however, are planned in vehicle retailing, notably among Whites, building construction, but not housing, domestic appliances and metal goods, fishing and shipping, hotels, tourism and catering, leisure products, retailing, tobacco and liquor.

It will be noticed that many of these sectors are directly linked to the consumer.

Tricide

In his commentary on the quiz results, Ralph Parrott sees little cause to believe that anything that has happened in 1980 will make any difference to the supply of labour in 1981".

Immigration is a trickle, international recruitment not only expensive, but tending to be a short-term solution and highly dependent on a settled internal political and social scene. Used as a source of skill training, however, it could be invaluable, feels Mr Parrott.

For companies, the commentary suggests that management boards of directors and management teams face the problem of whether the bumper profits of 1980 can be extended into 1981. What

is really meant here is whether the current financial year can repeat the performance of the previous.

Regardless of that, it is nevertheless true that "previous profits benefitted from an ability to take up slack, whether it was capacity, labour force, or what have you. But with industry now running at upwards of 90 percent, the slack has largely disappeared, and there is no reservoir either of many raw materials and certainly not of labour.

Conclusion

Additionally, while some sectors of the economy, like mining, are pressing ahead with abundant expansion and capex, many other sectors are hesitant, often with good reason.

Mr Parrott's conclusion is somewhat sombre but worth investors' attention.

"With no immediate solution to the skills shortage in sight, it is difficult to see how results for 1981 can fail to plateau in most sectors.

"With inflation running high, management has got to ask itself what it is getting in return for spiralling salary demands. The shortages of 1980 carried over to 1981, could yet lead to a drop in economic production not generally anticipated.

"Continuing cost increases may still result in those busy industrialists turning out goods and services for which the demand has suddenly dried up and for which the market has either disappeared or become notably smaller."

SOUTH AFRICA

SOVIETS SEEN AHEAD IN 'AFRICA MINERALS WAR'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

I M M E D I A T E L Y
President-elect Ronald Reagan takes office, he should set about introducing a strategic minerals policy and take active steps to protect South Africa from Marxist rule.

Latest to give that advice is the powerful Chicago Tribune, serving one of America's most important industrial regions and not, until now, conspicuously sympathetic to Pretoria.

In an in-depth appraisal of Russia's growing resources war (and the marked change this demands in US attitudes to the Republic), Tribune staff economist Bob Wiedrich writes: "Americans may worry about nuclear proliferation. They may spend sleepless nights pondering the strength of the Warsaw Pact forces arrayed against the West. Sometimes, they may foolishly dream that detente has softened the threat of all that.

"However, before detente lulls them into a sense of security, they should consider a less obvious but no less sinister conflict already under way between the Free World and the USSR — the strategic minerals of resources war."

While US leaders have concerned themselves with human rights, the Soviets

have been busy waging a minerals war that has placed America, Western Europe and Japan at their mercy.

"With the power of their four-ocean navy, the Russians could sever supply lines upon which the West depends for certain raw materials crucial to the economic survival of industrialised societies.

Campaign

"And, as the Russians concentrate their subversive activities on southern Africa — a major source of these materials — the threat to the Free World grows.

"Clearly, there is an urgent need for the US to frame a national non-fuel minerals policy to safeguard the uninterrupted flow of these materials to the West.

"By applying political and military influence in southern Africa, the Kremlin leaders are achieving a silent, low cost victory against the Western allies without firing a shot," says Wiedrich.

The writer than quotes Calvin A Campbell, president of Goodman Equipment Corporation, a Chicago-based manufacturer of heavy mining machinery: "Unless we maintain access to overseas supplies, while developing our own resources, the results could be catastrophic in terms of unemployment and economic decline.

"Once Americans realize the magnitude of the resources war, it will dwarf the energy crisis in their eyes. The energy problem is potentially solvable domestically. The resources war is not.

"We have to protect South African and other southern African countries from Marxist rule. We can't throw in the sponge. We must make these states our allies.

"This war is being fought without guns. But if the Soviets win, it could mean the end of the US, Europe and Japan as industrialised powers."

Both Wiedrich and Campbell urge the Reagan Administration to launch, as soon as possible, a grass-roots campaign to inform Americans on the "overwhelming" danger of the resources war being waged against them.

The Washington Star has also stressed the critical importance of South African minerals to US industry: "It is an adage in the steel business that without manganese, steel-making is impossible. Without South Africa, the US is out of manganese".

It also stated: "Platinum is the vital element in US automobile exhaust converters, and an essential catalyst in oil refining and many chemical applications.

Again, South Africa is the world's major supplier of platinum."

Mr F E Akin, Director of Materials for Boeing, backed this saying the aircraft industry was vitally reliant on certain strategic materials of which South Africa was a prime supplier.

Speciality

Pointing out that chromium and manganese are two speciality alloys for which the US is almost wholly dependent in building aircraft, missiles and hydrofoil ships, he said: "If these alloys were not available, major delays and increased costs would ensue, jeopardising US industry, one of the last areas where we still have a competitive advantage in the world marketplace".

The advice now given to Mr Reagan is directly opposite to that given to Mr Carter. In June, 1977, the Carter Administration was heavily reinforced in its anti-South African policies by a report issued by Charles Rivers Associates, a high-powered Massachusetts "think-tank".

They claimed that wars or revolution in South Africa presented no threat to US industry, and even if South Africa went Marxist, the consequent loss of key raw materials would be "small".

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NON-GOLD EXPORT EARNINGS WILL DROP, SAYS EXPERT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 81 p 20

[Article by Daan De Kock]

[Text] SOUTH AFRICA's export earnings of non-gold minerals, which played such an important part in the improvement of the country's export earnings in the past year, will probably slow down drastically this year.

This is the view of most of the experts approached by The Citizen.

Although the figures for the whole year are not yet available, indications are that South Africa's earnings from non-gold minerals last year will show an improvement in the region of 30

percent compared with the previous. This means that export earnings from this source can be in the region of R3 700- to R4 000-million.

It is, however, worth noting that the performance of individual categories of non-gold minerals was not as broadly based last year as in the previous year.

The bulk of the growth from non-gold minerals last year is attributable to higher prices rather than to volume growth. The only probable exception is coal, where volume as well as price showed a marked increase over the previous year.

Negative

It is expected that the slow-down in economic growth rates in most Western countries will this year

have a further negative influence on the volume of most non-gold minerals. Moreover, the potential for further metal and mineral commodity price rises is now decidedly limited.

Apart from this the continued appreciation of the rand against the dollar will also exert a negative influence on income in rand terms.

Nevertheless, earnings from non-gold metals and minerals this year will probably still be higher than in the previous year.

The biggest growth this year can be expected from South African coal exports. There is a significant strengthening in foreign demand for steam coal following the war between Iran and Iraq and the latest oil price increases. Some experts believe that coal exports will this year become South Africa's third largest export commodity after gold and platinum.

Better long-term prospects are also forecast for uranium but due to the long lead times in opening up nuclear power stations no marked improvement in uranium exports is expected.

Not serious

A further drop is also expected in the export of steel products. Although this will affect our export earnings it is not very serious as a further improvement in the domestic market

is expected. This will boost the incomes of South Africa's big steel manufacturers such as Iscor and Highveld.

A drop in the export of other industrial metals such as manganese and ferro-chrome products is also forecast. The same applies to the export of copper.

It therefore appears that the bulk of South Africa's foreign earnings this year will be again from the precious metals, with gold as the biggest contributor.

Converter

Exports of platinum will depend a great deal on the recovery of the jewellery market in Japan as well as an increased demand from car manufacturers in America due to the introduction of the new three-way catalytic converter this year.

The income from diamonds will be much the same this year unless there is a marked increase in the demand from jewellery manufacturers.

To forecast earnings from gold is everybody's quest. There seems to be consensus between experts that the average gold price could be at least the same or better than last year. This means that South Africa's hope for bettering its export earnings this year is again concentrated on gold.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMODITY PRICE INCREASES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Peter Moscardil]

[Text]

WHILE the South African public has just about disposed of its New Year hangovers it still has to wake up to the grim realities of 1981 — gift-wrapped price increases.

The commodities affected by price increases will probably be numerous and, according to the experts, a vicious spiral effect over a vast range of consumer products could result.

The Citizen yesterday conducted a random survey of several commodities which have or are about to undergo price increases. In some cases the percentage increase falls below the current inflation rate of 15 percent, but the bad news is that food prices are expected to increase by an estimated 25 percent.

The following are some commodities for which consumers will be paying more this year:

ELECTRICITY: An average national increase of 5.5 percent has been imposed by Escom.

Commenting on the increase, Escom's general manager, Mr J D van der Walt, said: "Escom is of the

opinion that regular but reasonably modest increases at the beginning of each year are more advantageous to the consumer than irregular double digit figures introduced over longer intervals."

TIMBER: Round timber has risen by 22 percent, effective from January 1.

Structural timber went up by 15 percent on January 1, while Industrial timber prices rose by 20 percent.

TYRES: On January 19 the price of all tyres will increase by 10.6 percent.

FERTILISER: The price of fertiliser increased by 8.2 percent, effective from January 2.

FOOD: "We are in for a 22-25 percent price increase in food commodities — with the exception of fresh meat." This was the gloomy forecast of Pick 'n Pay's Mr Richard Cohen.

"I can see South Africa going back to the 1973-79 period when the consumer was really badly off," said Mr J Morgenrood, a director of Checkers.

It was unlikely that the inflation rate would be pushed higher by the price increases — which were normal adoptions, Dr Frans Cronje, Nedbank's economist said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

PIETERMARITZBURG WOOS INDUSTRIALISTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 81 p 20

[Article by Gordon Knowler]

[Text]

Natal's capital city, Pietermaritzburg, is making a strenuous effort to woo South African industrialists to establish factories in the municipality area.

Municipal officials and councillors have, during the past year, had top level discussions with Cabinet ministers and top officials to restore the equivalent of Border Industry concessions to the borough.

These involve relocation, tax, and transport concessions plus rebates on salaries and wages. Assistant estates manager Terry Thompson, man in charge of the project, said yesterday that he was at present negotiating with 25 companies, including four international concerns, for the buying of council-owned industrial sites.

Industrial land is being sold at R80 000 a hectare for rail-serviced land and between R30 000 and R40 000 a hectare where there is no rail service.

During the financial year ended August last, the council sold 12.5 hectares, which included land at Mason's Mill, to Afrox who are establishing a R7.5-million fac-

tory. Since then three sites have been sold.

But generally, industrialists are fence-sitting because they are unsure of the extent of the concessions which will be approved for the new decentralisation system soon to be announced by Gerhard de Kock, chairman of the consolidation committee.

A main concern is the relocation concession and businessmen are now unwilling to plunge ahead with the possibility of losing this concession by an early move.

Top Government officials have visited Pietermaritzburg to see for themselves what the prospects are.

The city is virtually surrounded by African townships and is plagued by serious unemployment. The establishment of industry in the municipality would help to alleviate this problem and eliminate much petty crime.

In a further effort to attract industry to the city, a five-man delegation led by Councillor Peter Harwood, and under the auspices of the Industrial Development Corporation, the SA-German Chamber of Trade and Industry and the Swiss Consulate-General, leaves in March for a month-long tour

of Britain, Germany and Switzerland.

It is their intention to try to attract direct investment, or manufacture under licence by South African concerns, and at least to expand trade links between these countries and Pietermaritzburg.

Within the framework of the ordinance governing municipalities Pietermaritzburg is prepared to cut its profit on bulk electricity to accommodate industrialists in the same way as it did for Afrox.

During the early 1970's Pietermaritzburg enjoyed the status of a border industry with the relevant concessions but this was withdrawn about mid-decade when, with about 130 new industries established, it was felt that the municipality could sustain its own momentum. But the economy took a dive in the later 70's and growth virtually stopped.

This seriously impeded the city's industrial attractiveness. Now the municipality has motivated a powerful campaign to re-establish itself in the industrial field.

The city presently has 140 fully serviced sites and more can be made available if needed.

RUSPLAT AIMS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Dec 80 p 18

[Article by Errol Mannin]

[Excerpt]

R U S T E N B U R G
Platinum Mines, the world's largest producer of the platinum-group metals, is actively engaged in a programme of research and development designed to increase the productivity and efficiency of all its operations, in line with world market needs.

Notable progress has been made by Rustenburg Plats in its efforts to increase mechanisation and to improve efficiency during mining operations. It expects that such means will help to maintain supplies of platinum group metals at prices which encourage demand — and ensure supply.

The Bushveld complex in which the mine is situated, includes three extensive geological formations containing platinum group metals. While it is not possible to determine with accuracy the platinum group metals content of the complex, or the amount recoverable by existing mining techniques, it has been estimated that the reserves in two of the three formations amount to 1 330-million ounces of which 800 million ounces are platinum.

At present commercial mining of the complex for PGM (platinum group metals) is confined to the Merensky Reef. The other two geological formations of interest are the Upper Gabro Seam 2 and the Platreef.

In order to further mechanisation the company has successfully used modern raise boring techniques during development of its underground programme. In addition to lowering costs and saving time, the safety hazards associated with the older methods achieved with raise boring has also been obtained with the mechanisation of incline and haulage development. Rigs incorporating one or more pneumatic drills are now in general use to drill blast holes during haulage development. Their successful application has contributed to higher productivity and improved working conditions.

As the platinum-bearing minerals mostly occur in a narrow seam, stopes are frequently only 80 cm high. At one time drilling in these narrow stopes was carried out by hand-held drills. Now several varieties of partially mechanised drilling rigs have been tested, and some have been adopted for general use.

The primary objective of these rigs, which are only regarded as an intermediate step towards full mechanisation, is to increase productivity by reducing operator fatigue and improving drilling accuracy.

A programme designed to mechanise the operation of taking the broken ore out of the stope is nearing completion, despite difficulties created by the lack of geological uniformity in the working areas.

FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF KARAMOJA STARVATION

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 24 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Kristen Karsen: "Children Who Must Get Thinner To Eat"]

[Text]

TO nurse Jan Body this Christmas could fall one of the most heart-breaking jobs any woman could face. She may have to tell starving children: "I am sorry but there isn't enough food for you. Come back when you are thinner."

Jan, of Britain's Save the Children Fund, comes from Wales. She is running a United Nations Children's Fund feeding centre in Uganda's famine-stricken province of Karamoja.

On the wall of the former government dispensary Jan turned into the feeding centre is a table. It estimates degrees of malnutrition based on the height and weight of children.

Although Jan is feeding around one thousand children a day on maize, beans, milk powder and edible oil there are still many more needing food.

She can only admit children who are around 80 per cent of their normal weight. Many are at levels of 75 per cent and some are even down to 60 per cent.

Says Jan: "I cannot afford to feed them up to more than 90 per cent and soon I shall have to change even that. There are just too many to be fed."

Starvation among the nomadic Karamojong people really began to take hold towards the middle of the year. The international

community took some time to appreciate the magnitude of the emergency.

The disastrous drought, which brought food shortages, cattle rustling, violence and political instability have reduced a once proudly independent people to a state of beggary.

No one knows precisely how many people have already died, but in the worst-hit area, Dodot county to the north, missionaries estimate that the loss of life is 10 per cent of the population.

Approximately 200,000 people in Karamoja are now totally dependent on international food deliveries. And the number is likely to grow rather than fall over the next few months because the harvest which has just finished has been poor.

If the people are supplied with seeds and if the rains come as predicted, there could be a better harvest next year. But until then, massive amounts of international relief assistance from United Nations and private organisations will be needed.

Hunger has been prevalent in Karamoja since the autumn of 1979. The reason for it is not simply that the province has now had three dry years in a row. To a much higher degree, the present famine is caused by the extensive looting and cattle-raiding that has

plagued the area since Amin's soldiers fled more than 18 months ago.

The barracks in Moroto, the main town of Karamoja, were broken into and looted, and 35,000 rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition were spread among the people.

The Karamojong have always raided cattle from each other or neighbouring tribes without destroying each other's possibility of survival, but now the traditional pattern and values have totally broken down. The heavy weapons in the hands of a few have made the fight so unequal and unfair that those who have lost cattle have no means of getting them back and absolutely nothing to make a living from. On top of that came the drought, which made even the little farming the Karamojong used to do virtually impossible.

Villages over vast areas are now completely deserted. No cattle are to be seen anywhere. Huge herds of them are hidden away in the bush in camps guarded by the so-called 'cattle barons'.

The people are now crowding outside the mission stations and the feeding centres.

During the first few months of the year, virtually no food came

into Karamoja. Hundreds of people died from starvation and, as the rains came, cholera spread quickly and wiped out many more.

Eventually, relief aid arrived and food is coming in although in insufficient quantities. The main part of UNICEF's work in Karamoja now is the supply of more than 10 feeding centres, which provide supplementary feeding and care for the worst cases among the children. The centres are staffed by personnel from various voluntary organisations.

One of the newest centres is the one at Kathili, close to the Sudanese border run by Jan Body.

The adults are eager to work for the food they get, and they have helped Jan clear the bush, build up the kitchen and the shady courtyards where the children patiently spend all day waiting for food or waiting to be admitted to be fed.

Responsibility for the food supply to the population in general lies with the UN World Food Programme (WFP), which has been running a food-for-work programme to prevent the people from becoming totally apathetic and dependent. —GEMINI

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